THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 235

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Labor Day Stay at Home; Envoys Confer in Madrid; Boston Welfare Costs Fall

The World's Day—August 31, 1942

Washington: Stay Home Over Labor Day Urged

Stay home over the Labor Day week end, requests Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Taxes of 90 per cent on excess profits and a combined rate of 45 per cent on normal and surtax income of corporations, passed the Senate Finance Committee. These and most of the corporation levies stood as approved by the House.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, in his first radio address since returning from imprisonment in Japan where he represented the United States for 10 years, warned Americans that a hard fight lies ahead. [Text: First Page, Second Section.].

Income tax deductions may be made by civilian defense workers for cost of gasoline used in performing their assigned duties, but not for depreciation on cars, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled.

Eyewitness accounts of Marines successfully carrying through the first landing operation of United States forces in this war were released by the Navy Department in announcing occupation of six Solomon Islands.

The House sent to a joint congressional conference committee the controversial servicemen's absentee voting bill.

September's War Bond drive of the motion picture industry gathered momentum with Hollywood stars performing on the Treasury steps. The tour will cover 300 cities. A week-end "all-night" radio program over the Blue Network of NBC with Orson Welles as master of ceremonies, brought in $10,303,369 War Bond sales. [Economic reasons for buying War Bonds: Page 3.]

Rubber heels made from salvaged scrap must bear a "V-for-Victory" trade-mark under a ruling by the Office of Price Administration. In four grades and less durable than pre-war heels, the OPA says they will "give satisfactory service."

Checks for approximately 20,000 relatives and dependents of enlisted men in the Army covering first payment under the dependents allowance act will be mailed Sept. 1, reports the War Department. Another 10,000 checks will be mailed Sept. 5.

The Communications Commission announced that it had postponed until Sept. 30 the effective date of a recent order banning all non-governmental business or personal radio-telephone calls outside the Western Hemisphere, except those to England. The effective date of the order was originally set for Aug. 31.

Industrial users of sugar in areas where the population has substantially increased, largely because of wartime influences, may receive additional allotments under a ruling by the Office of Price Administration.

The National Labor Relations Board condemned propaganda used in a bitter employee election campaign at two Curtiss-Wright plants, but voted, two to one, to certify the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists as bargaining agent without a hearing on the protests of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers.

Europe: Diplomatic Conference at Madrid

Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer received United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes at the Foreign Ministry and later talked with the Ambassadors from Germany and Portugal, it was reported from Madrid.

An Expeditionary force of Portuguese troops has been sent to Angola, Portuguese West Africa, it was disclosed in an official announcement from Lisbon stating that new barracks were being built to accommodate the troops.

A bomb thrown at the Italian Governor of conquered Albania Aug. 25 by a patriotic Albanian student, killed instead two of the Governor's aides, it was reported from Istanbul, Turkey. The student was shot, it was stated.

Rumania and Hungary have started campaigns to collect winter clothing "to keep soldiers warm in the coming hard winter in Russia," a German Transocean broadcast from Bucharest stated.

Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels arrived in Venice for discussions with Alessandro Pavolini, Italian Minister of Popular Culture, it was announced in Rome.

Nazis prohibited all industrial production for civilian purposes in German-occupied countries under a new industrial expansion program, it was reported in London. Working hours in the occupied countries were raised to 54 hours weekly and military discipline was enforced on workers by a Berlin decree, it was further reported

A Belgian bank charged with loaning money to Belgian anti-Nazi patriots was closed down and fined 65,000,000 Belgian francs by the Nazis, the British radio said.

A German High Court at The Hague, Occupied Netherlands, sentenced to execution three Netherlanders on charges of having taken part in the robbery of a food control office, it was reported in London.

New England: Boston Relief at Record Low

Public welfare expenditures of the City of Boston hit a new low. [Page 5.]

New designation for Boston area of First Fighter Command announced. [Page 2.]

New England maneuvers win praise of State Guard and Army officials. More war games planned. [Page 2.]

Americas: Brazil Acts to Extend State of War

President Vargas formally followed up Brazil's Aug. 22 declaration of war with a constitutional decree that the state of war exists in all national territory and with four other measures to put the nation on a war footing.

National: Illinois Drafts Men With Dependents

Illinois draft boards have begun ordering single men with collateral dependents to report for induction. Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois Selective Service Director, warned that married men would be called soon.

Five Japanese who claimed American citizenship were taken to Ellis Island from the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm Aug. 25 for further examination, according to an immigration officer.

Canada: All Fit for Employment Must Work

A new labor decree published by the Directory of National Selective Service in Ottawa forbade any Canadian capable of working from remaining unemployed.

China: Heavy Losses From Floods in Kwangsi

Worst floods in 50 years in South Kwangsi Province, China, were reported from Chungking to have routed 300,000 Chinese from their homes, and to have inundated 32 districts. About 700 fatalities were reported with another 60,000 unable to obtain food.

The War:

Latest Developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, August 31, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Theater and Arts	4
Christian Science Services on Radio	18	The Home Forum	12
Daily Features Page	19	The Light of Truth	
Editorials	20	Women in Wartime Industry	10
Financial Pages	16, 17		
For Children	11		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	18		
Maine Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Page	14		
Successful Letter Writing	3		

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Ration Books For Fuel Oil Are in Sight

Coupon plan is expected to be announced soon; Maximum house temperature of 68 in sight.

Progress toward bringing order into the confusion of the New England fuel oil situation is indicated by the disclosure by authoritative Government sources—who as yet refuse to be quoted by name—that a coupon rationing plan for fuel oil is in prospect for this area.

A committee, appointed last week by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to study the need for fuel oil rationing in the East, is understood to have emerged from its second meeting with a plan which may be announced either today or tomorrow.

It is thought under the plan that the basic ration of fuel oil will be something short of what New England has known as comfort heretofore, but just where the limit will be drawn was not disclosed. Supplmental rations will be awarded on the basis of special needs.

Nothing Official Yet

However, this announcement is not official. An authority in the Office of Price Administration said that only two plans had been before the Committee—one the coupon rationing plan advocated by the OPA, and the other a plan put forward by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, which would limit deliveries to fuel oil dealers and make them responsible for equitable distribution to customers. Spokesmen for the WPB, the OPA, and the OPC concurred in the belief that it was the OPA plan that had been decided upon.

The Committee included Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Mr. Ickes.

The OPA has favored a maximum house temperature of 68 degrees, with distribution of oil adjusted to the climates of four different zones along the Atlantic Coast.

Another Ration Book

The consumer, after filling out an application giving the amount of space in the dwelling to be heated, would receive a ration book of coupons enabling them to purchase specified amounts of oil, with the quantity varying through the fall, winter, and spring seasons.

The ration coupons would be collected from householders by the truck driver delivering the oil.

The plan contemplates a reserve supply which would permit extra purchases in the event of illness or an unexpected or prolonged cold snap.

Whether these details have been adopted by the Committee is of course not yet certain.

Drive for Conversion

One well-informed official said the plan would go into effect Oct. 15, and that between Sept. 15 and that date every effort would be made to fill oil tanks in homes, apartments, and factories to capacity. At the same time, he said, there would be an intensive 30-day drive to convert heating systems from oil to coal, after which it would be a matter of policy that those who had failed to make the conversion when they could have, would be denied supplemental ration coupons.

Japanese Driven Back at Milne Bay; Grew Warns of Long War in Asia; How Nippon Won Early Victories

Elements of weakness seen in Japanese use of a small attacking force in all drives.

Back from his war coverage in the Southwest Pacific, Mr. Harsch today writes the fourth of his series of articles: "Our Far Eastern War."

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Do not read the following if you still think that war with Japan is going to be an easy job whenever we care to take time out from other, bigger jobs.

But for those who may have become unduly pessimistic about our chances of victory in the Far East because we have had to do a lot of retreating since Dec. 7 last, here are some elements of real weakness in the Japanese situation which should help to keep the picture in balance.

The Japanese are not as strong as their early victories would seem to indicate.

They won those victories because they had been preparing for this war for many, many years—years which we spent very largely in just hoping that it wouldn't happen. They won them with the tremendous advantage of surprise and of being the attacker. They often won them by the narrowest of margins. And the territory they won was the obvious field for quick, easy advance.

One Drive at a Time

First of all, the broad sweep of Japanese conquest produces a false impression of the size of Japan's armies. The plain fact is that Japan has not yet undertaken more than one major offensive at a time, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. The Allied positions at the outbreak of war, and the Allied plans for defensive action during the early stages, provided an ideal opportunity for the maximum use of a small offensive army.

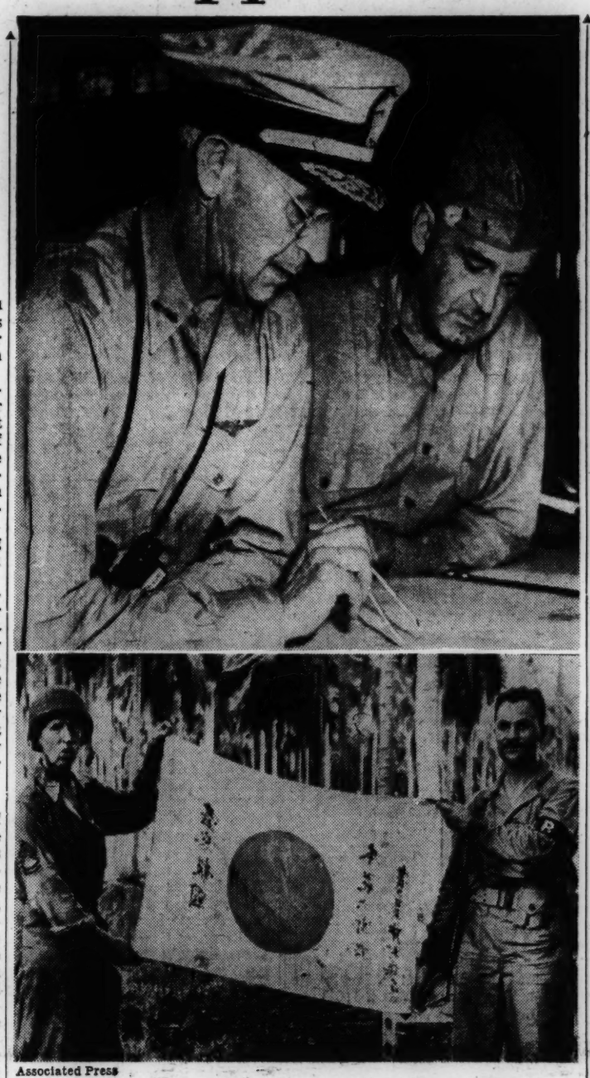
Our forces have been on the defensive around a huge circle from the beginning, and still are. Strategically speaking, our advance into the Solomon Islands is an "aggressive defense"; it is not an offensive in the true sense of the phrase. And it is the first time we have attempted even the active type of defensive action. Heretofore every front has been held passively, leaving initiative entirely in the enemy's hands.

That has given him the fullest opportunity to choose his point for attack and be able to ignore all other fronts. It has made it possible for him to make a small army far more effective than it had any right to be in terms of the relative strength of the opposing sides.

Full Use of Same Force

Actually, Japan seems to possess a relatively small attacking force in first line troops. And they have used this same offensive force in every campaign. They did not employ four different armies to conquer the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, and the East Indies. There

Continued on Page 18, Column 3



Associated Press

Solomons Affair Was No Mere Raid

Top: The Navy plans a show. Rear Admiral R. K. Turner at left and Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift plan the attack on the Japanese-held bases in the Solomon Islands. General Vandergrift commanded the Marines who landed.

Bottom: A rising sun that set. Two Marines display a Japanese flag captured in the attack and capture of the Japanese base on Guadalcanal Island.

Ex-Envoy to Tokyo says Japan will fight with all its strength until finally crushed.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Although the past month has seen an almost unbroken series of United Nations' successes against the Japanese, the American people were being warned today that a bitter, tough and costly fight was before them in the Western Pacific.

Simultaneously with an announcement that the enemy landing party at Milne Bay in Southeastern New Guinea had been trapped, Joseph C. Grew, just returned to this country from his post as Ambassador to Japan, told the United States that the Japanese can only be beaten on the battlefield and that reverses only stiffened their morale and determination.

Speaking over the radio, the former Ambassador to Tokyo declared that his 10 years' experience in Japan had convinced him that the enemy would fight cleverly and with all the force at their command "until they are utterly crushed."

Steeled to Sacrifices

Japanese failures in China have only steeled them to greater efforts and sacrifices, he said, adding that while he did not have the slightest doubt of an eventual American victory he did not wish "to see the period of our blood, sweat and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged" by a failure to recognize what America was up against.

The Ambassador's warning recalled the recent statement of a high Government official cautioning that Japanese power in the Solomon area had not yet been crushed and no major victory could be claimed.

Nevertheless, the repulse of enemy counterattacks in the Solomons and the celeverly-executed annihilation of his forces in the Milne Bay area are seen as concrete proof that the Allies are now able to maintain at least a minor offensive and that, for the first time in more than half a year, the enemy is on the defensive.

Adept in New Warfare

The news of the Milne Bay action was particularly welcome here as it showed that the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific are becoming adept at the cunning type of warfare which served the Japanese so well during their winter and spring campaigns.

At Milne Bay and in the Solomons, the Japanese were caught by surprise and are reported to have suffered extremely heavy losses in men and equipment. The repulse at Milne Bay marks the third or fourth time the enemy has tried to advance against Allied-held Port Moresby on the southeastern shore of New Guinea. It is believed that the enemy flotilla which was turned back in the Coral Sea battle may have been headed for Port Moresby.

The fact that the equipment captured at Milne Bay included tanks is evidence that the Australian victors had a real force to contend with. Nevertheless, the Allied at-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Now it's our turn in the Pacific: First Page, Second Section.

Russians hold for sixth day near Stalingrad; Solomons used by U. S. as attack base.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The United Nations' barometer rose a trifle today as the Russians held their ground outside Stalingrad for the sixth day and continued the attack around Rzhev, while Gen. Douglas MacArthur in New Guinea appeared to have definitely outgeneraled the Japanese.

The nub of the global war remains in Russia. A few days of Russian success brightens up the whole picture. A reverse fills it with clouds. Nevertheless there are hopeful signs in the aggressive touch given to the week-end events.

General MacArthur had sensed that the Japanese would land at Milne Bay and had his Australians secretly planted there to receive them. They are now driving them back to the shore. Then again, the United Nations have begun to show more genuine skill in the use of bases for offensive purposes. American fliers are already using the recaptured Solomons as a base for attacking Japanese naval forces. On Aug. 29 they swooped down on four destroyers heading for Santa Isabel Island just north of the Tulagi American base, sank one and damaged two others.

In the West, Malta, target of 3,000 raids, became a base for attack and sent its bombers off for a 24-hour raid on Sicily. Meanwhile, in Africa United States bombers kept up their attacks on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply bases at Tobruk and Matruh, while the British Mediterranean Fleet—now coming more in evidence—steamed up to "a big Axis supply base" and left it in ruins. One mysterious raid on a small island, Antikythera, between Greece and Crete, reported by Rome but not officially announced in Great Britain, appears to show that the United Nations may be looking around for new bases in the Mediterranean.

For the present, however, the war is being won or lost in Russia and there a halt in the German advance, so far unaccounted for, is putting a different complexion on this titanic struggle. The Nazi forces appear to have been held up before the innumerable bunkers, pill-boxes, and other fortifications laid out for miles before the Volga industrial center of Stalingrad. Frontal attacks on this stronghold, like those on Moscow, are highly costly to the attacker and continued attack calls for reorganization and replacements.

Meanwhile, around Rzhev, west of Moscow, which foreign correspondents have at last been allowed to visit, the report comes that the Russians appear strong enough for counter-offensive on a limited front, particularly inasmuch as autumn rains threaten to keep the fighting stalled in many sections of the front. Thus, although the Nazis claim to be within 15 miles of Stalingrad, an element of uncertainty has come into the prospects for attack which is beginning definitely to raise United Nations hopes.

Hitler Campaign for Dakar Seen in Axis Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—A fresh flood of Axis radio reports was opened up over the week end alleging that British and American forces are preparing a joint expedition against the Vichy West African port of Dakar.

This has raised the question here of whether Hitler isn't following his usual procedure of fabricating excuses for occupation of Dakar himself, perhaps by way of Spain and Gibraltar.

Most of these Nazi-inspired rumors are linked to reports from various German or Italian-controlled radio stations on the Continent that a big convoy has just left Gibraltar heading toward the Atlantic.

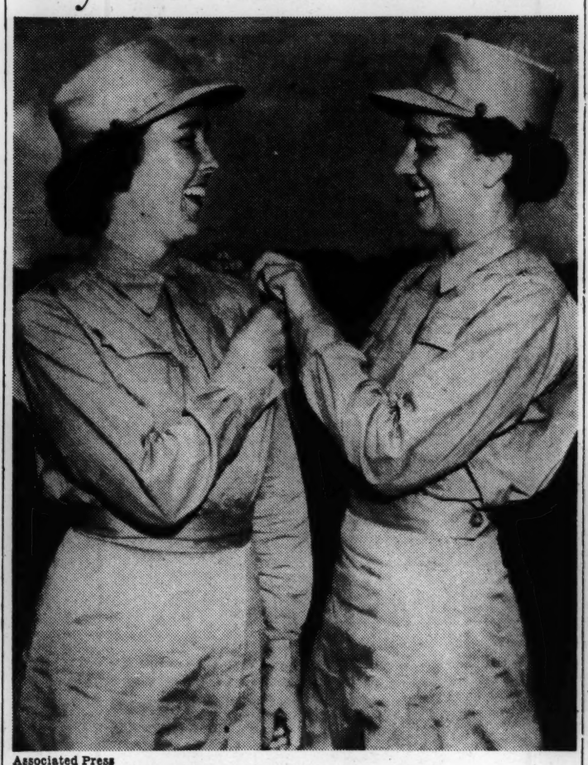
This new interest on the part of the Axis in Dakar results from entry of Brazil into the war, which gives the United Nations potential sea and air bases on the Brazilian coast line at the point where it bulges out toward Dakar and French West Africa generally.

Reports from the continent speak of the heavy pressure being put on Vichy by the Nazis. These reports refer to German threats to take over the "defense" of Dakar themselves unless Chief of Government Pierre Laval is able to assure its safety. Unconfirmed accounts speak of reinforcements which include German mechanized troops being sent to Casablanca en route toward Dakar.

The view expressed here is that this propaganda outburst by the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Bay State Waacs Make Grade



Associated Press

Ceremonies at Fort Des Moines

Charlotte Tonis of Brockton, Mass., right, as she pins a second lieutenant's bar on the shoulder of her friend, Katherine Young, of Provincetown, after the graduation exercises on Saturday, at the training school. (Story: Page 2.)

Lodge-Crocker Contest in the Spotlight

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War conditions are today responsible for a Republican campaign for the United States Senator nomination without parellel in recent Massachusetts history.

Under fire as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, seeking reëlection, is conducting no personal campaign despite the fact that considerable anti-Lodge sentiment exists within the party.

As a member of the Senate finance committee, Senator Lodge is spending practically all his time in Washington, while his opponent, Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, has practically a clear field for his drive to solidify anti-Lodge sentiment within the party. Mr. Crocker has a long record in support of international cooperation.

Yet, unless Mr. Crocker upsets all predictions, Senator Lodge is expected to gain renomination. And most observers believe the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, will have no more than an outside chance of success against the Junior Senator.

The veteran peace worker faces the task of solidifying G. O. P. sentiment against Mr Lodge and making himself known to voters throughout the State at a time when interest in politics appears at a low point.

Since 1912, Mr. Crocker has actively worked for international peace. In December, 1918, he introduced a resolution in the Sudbury town meeting calling for a union of nations of the world similar to the union of the American colonies. The resolution was passed and copies were sent to President Wilson and members of the Senate.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, grandfather of the present Senator, wrote a letter, Mr Crocker said, in which he characterized the idea as interesting but in advance of the thought of the people.

Back in 1919 Mr. Crocker opposed Senator Lodge, Senior, in his opposition to the League of Nations, he said, asking for constructive criticism of the plan. Actually, Mr. Crocker stated, the senior Lodge wrote the League of Nations plank into the Republican platform but later lost his political vision and brought about defeat of the United States entry into the League.

Central theme of Mr. Crocker's campaign is the urgent need for a powerful international organization along the lines of the League of Nations to preserve peace.

His plan calls for (1) regular meetings of representatives of nations, to discuss all problems for the common good, (2) organization split into two groups, one of

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Primary Election Attendance Urged

Importance of voting in the Massachusetts Primary election, Tuesday, Sept. 15, is being stressed by all State candidates.

It is pointed out that the United States Senator elected this year will serve for six years, probably through the duration of the war and into the period when the Senate will pass upon the Treaty of Peace.

To help voters find able Party representatives, The Christian Science Monitor begins today a series of articles on Massachusetts candidates and issues.

New Guinea:

Japanese Repelled At Milne Bay

United Nations troops and planes have thrown back the Japanese invasion spearhead at Milne Bay, on New Guinea's southeastern tip, with heavy losses to the Japanese, and thereby have topped another enemy move against Port Moresby, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

A special communique said the enemy forces were being rapidly reduced in the narrow confines of the Peninsula north of the bay. It was the first word of victory in the Milne Bay engagement since

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston First Fighter Command Changes Name to Boston Air Defense Wing

Flaws Found In War Games Prove Asset

State Guard and regular Army officers in New England today expressed their satisfaction with the first joint maneuvers of Guardsmen and Federal troops held in the First Service Command since the war began.

The maneuvers, which ended yesterday with a "major battle" near Wakefield, Mass., were designed to test the preparedness of the State Guard and Federal troops in this area to combat "enemy" paratroopers and "fifth columnists" attacking rail and communication lines, public utilities and key industrial plants.

Terming the results, "generally excellent" Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, said there were some flaws disclosed and that more maneuvers could be expected. The next "war games" are expected to involve additional agencies, probably Civilian Defense organizations. Although no date has been set it is believed that they may be held in October.

Faults in Communications

Chief problem as far as the State Guard was concerned developed in the communication system, Adj. Gen. John H. Sherburne said. Messages to State Armories, General Sherburne said, were sometimes delayed longer than necessary because of civilian calls which tied up the lines. The State Adjutant General said the results were highly gratifying, and he expressed particular pleasure with the eagerness shown by the State Guardsmen.

One result of the New England-wide maneuvers is expected to be more motor equipment for State Guards. Some 1,800 Bay State Guardsmen were moved into the Wakefield area yesterday, many of them by chartered bus. Although they arrived on schedule, according to General Sherburne, Army officials saw the need for more motorized transportation owned by the State Guard.

Mistakes Were Valuable

More than 120 local incidents, ranging from dropping of "paratroopers" in Caribou, Maine, to the landing of sea-borne "invaders" on the Connecticut shore, were reported and taken care of by the regular troops and State Guardsmen.

"All the participants learned much from the operations. The mistakes that were made were of a nature that taught a great deal to those who took part," General Miles declared in a statement.

By a Staff Photographer

Women Recruiting Squad Offers Jobs

This group of eight young women, stenographers, typists, and clerks in the employ of the United States Government at Washington, set out today for various cities in New England where they will recruit other women workers for service in the Capital. Front row, left to right, Miss Mary J. Anguin of Lowell, Mrs. Henrietta N. Steuer of New York, Mrs. Violet Spring of Kiel, Wis., Miss Jane Lafferty of Ansonia, Conn. Rear, left to right, Miss Alice M. Towsly of New York, Miss Hazel A. Bower of Helena, Mont., Miss Mary Frances Cease of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Miss Teresa Eileen Karnes of Washington.

Stenographers and Typists Sought by War Department

The War Department needs women immediately and urgently to work as stenographers, typists, clerks and card-punch operators, according to Edward McCrensky of the Civil Service Commission in Boston, and today 60 recruiting specialists will go out into the country in an attempt to secure at once the needed help.

Eight of these specialists were in Boston this morning ready to start out on a tour of New England. They include girls whose careers in Washington have been typical of what the Government can offer young women in jobs with steadily increasing salaries.

These girls have now, in a matter of a very short time, risen to a salary of $3,200 a year. The Civil Service Commission points out that the jobs include 26 days a year leave with pay, plus 15 days' sick leave and the usual pension arrangement attached to a Civil Service job.

The itinerary includes:

Connecticut: Hartford, Sept. 1-2; Wartebury, Sept. 3-4; New Britain, Sept. 5; Ansonia, Sept. 1-2; New Haven, Sept. 3-4; Bridgeport, Sept. 5.

Massachusetts: Lowell, Sept. 1-2; Lawrence, Sept. 3; Haverhill, Sept. 4-5; Worcester, Sept. 1-2; Springfield, Sept. 3; Pittsfield, Sept. 4-5.

Maine: Portland, Sept. 1; Lewiston, Sept. 2; Auburn, Sept. 3, Augusta, Sept. 4-5.

New Hampshire: Manchester, Sept. 1-2; Concord, Sept. 3; Keene, Sept. 4-5.

Rhode Island: Providence, Sept. 1; Pawtucket, Sept. 2-3; Fall River, Sept. 4-5.

Vermont: Burlington, Sept. 1-2; Montpelier, Sept. 3; Rutland, Sept. 4-5.

A recruiting specialist will be in each of the cities listed on the specified dates.

Tests are being held daily in Room 1026 of the Federal Building, Boston, and appointments are available immediately for successful applicants.

New Haven R. R. Begins Probe Of Mansfield Crash

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced today it had begun an investigation into a collision which occurred at the North Maine Street railroad crossing, Mansfield, Mass., at 1:26 a. m. today as the result of which three persons were killed and one injured.

The Narragansett, night train from Boston to New York, collided with a sedan just east of the Mansfield railroad station.

In the course of the investigation, Joseph Tarte of Mansfield, gate tender at the crossing, and E. J. Geary of Readville, Mass., engineer, will be questioned, the New Haven said.

Paul Manning of Union Street, East Walpole, owner and driver of the automobile, was injured. Those killed were:

Miss Patricia M. Cook of Dana Street, Mansfield.

Miss Margaret Verdi of Angel Street, Mansfield.

Leonard P. Comeau of Shears Street, Norfolk, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Ordnance Company Is To Be Recruited

Response to the call for recruits for the 304th Ordnance Regiment being organized under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts State Auto Dealers Association, Inc., has been so enthusiastic that another company to be known as the 536th Ordnance Company, heavy maintenance, has been authorized.

Recruiting for ordnance troops is being done at the office of T. C. Baker Company, 31 Boylston Street, Brookline. Today officers in charge of recruiting were in Lawrence where they conducted interviews at the Public Library. On Wednesday they will be at 500 Columbus Avenue, Springfield, and on Thursday they will return to Brookline to complete any unfinished interviews.

Especially needed are men between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive acquainted with artillery and small arms as well as automobile mechanics.

Men selected for this branch of military service will have opportunity to work at their own trade and at the same time receive an immediate rating with an opportunity for rapid advancement. There will be a training period at Camp Sutton, North Carolina, before the regiment is shipped overseas.

Canton's Mock Air Bombing To Get 'Works' in Defense

Civilian defense workers will go through all the motions of defending Canton, Mass., from an air attack next Monday, Labor Day, in an all-day series of demonstrations, it was announced today.

With fighter planes overhead and simulated house bombing on the program, the City will show Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, guest of honor, how far its Air Raid Precaution program has advanced.

A feature of the day will be the first public demonstration of forest fire fighting by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's mounted patrol. Members—both men and women—will go through the motions of fire fighting, equipped with pack horses, stretchers, gas masks, and first aid sets.

The day's program will include a parade and a number of speakers. Addresses will be made by Governor Saltonstall, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, director of the protection division of the State committee; Michael T. Kelleher, and Harold W. Fenner, director and deputy director of the Greater Boston civilian defense region; and representatives from the Army and Navy.

Among the civilian defense organizations taking part in the parade will be: Mounted civilian defense corps; motor corps; medical corps; nurses' aides; rescue squads; demolition and clearing crews; road repair unit; fully equipped public utility emergency trucks; Boston Red Cross chapter canteen corps car and trailer; shelter and clothing car; air raid wardens; auxiliary policemen; messengers; Boy Scouts; fire watchers, and fire trucks.

Maine 'Profit' Claim Is Hit

BELFAST, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—Democratic gubernatorial nominee George W. Lane, Jr., asserted over the week end that while he never had "held high elective office, I know better than to refer to a governmental surplus as 'profit' . . ."

"And I'm sure you do, too," the Lewiston banker told a partisan audience in Belfast, where a week ago Republican Gov. Sumner Sewall declared that last year "Maine did a $40,000,000 gross with a $1,000,000 profit." Governor Sewall seeks re-election Sept. 14.

Mr. Lane said he had devoted his whole life to business, and "realize, if others do not, that the government of a State never operates to turn a profit. . . . If you do not or cannot spend money that has been appropriated, naturally that money is saved and may become part of a surplus.

"That is what is happening in our State. Our tax revenue is at the moment outrunning our appropriations and the principal reason for that is that the State has been unable, due to war conditions, to continue its road-building program."

(Governor Sewall explained the $1,000,000 "profit" was due to administrative savings and revenues larger than were anticipated.)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight. Light winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warning are being displayed.

High Tides in Boston

Monday, 3:57 p. m.; height 9.6 feet. Tuesday, 4:24 a. m.; height 8.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:51 p. m. Monday.

Cuba Feeling Ration Pinch In Its Gasoline

Foreign Trade Flashes

Gasoline rationing is spreading to Cuba and Brazil, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

A gasoline rationing card system for passenger cars has been established in Cuba, he said. Cuban officials point out that the increasing gasoline shortages in the Island will later necessitate more intensive rationing on passenger vehicles and the inclusion of trucks and busses in the rationing scheme.

Cuban service stations are required to keep a daily sales record including the names of customers and license plate numbers. No gasoline may be sold on holidays or Sundays, and no car owner may have in his possession more than five gallons over tank capacity. Operators of passenger cars may obtain 15, 30 and 45 gallons a month, according to the size of the vehicle. Ration cards are not transferable.

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, further rationing of gasoline to consumers cuts down the amount that owners of private automobiles may obtain to 30 liters or about eight gallons a month. Authorities hope to discourage entirely the use of cars from residences to working places, Mr. Smith said. Three ration books are issued in different colors, one for each of three months, and allowances cannot be carried over.

Bus companies, cut 30 per cent on their normal supplies, are readjusting schedules and diminishing or omitting services during slack hours. Freight and passenger transportation by gasoline vehicles between cities served by railroads will be eliminated. The most acute shortage is of diesel oil, with a cut of 50 per cent in effect in Sao Paulo.

Panama Farming

The agricultural program of Panama is reported to be progressing satisfactorily, though the Government is handicapped by delayed arrivals of essential machinery. Government aid and guidance are helping agricultural development throughout the Republic, and the people are becoming better informed of advantages of larger domestic subsistence crops. Cultivators have discontinued large cultivation of bananas, and are growing rice, corn, alligator pears, citrus fruits and papayas.

Canada Shipbuilding

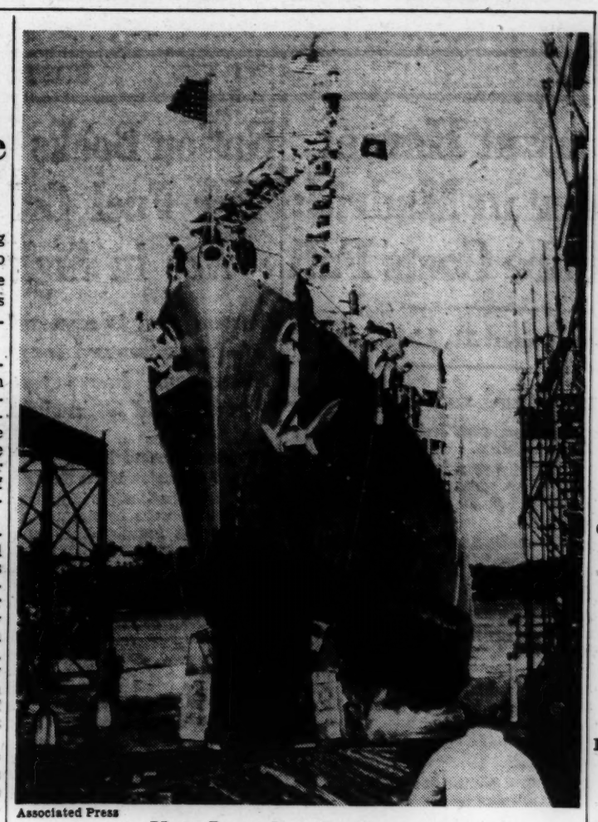
Shipbuilding in Canada has expanded rapidly during the 2½ years. Employment in the industry increased from 1,500 workers in the first half of 1939, to 31,000 on March 1, 1942. From March of 1941 to March, 1942, employment in the steel shipbuilding and repairing industry increased about 105 per cent, compared with a 30 per cent increase in all Canadian manufacturing industries.

'Gas' at a Price

Gasoline retailed in Stockholm, Sweden, at 67½ cents a gallon not many weeks ago, and was sold only for industrial use and to holders of a license issued by the Fuel Commission, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce, in Boston.

A blend of 75 per cent gasoline and 25 per cent alcohol having antiknock properties and used exclusively to start motor vehicles powered by small gas generators, retained at about 84 cents a gallon, Mr. Smith said.

Kerosene in tins, retailed at between 47 and 48 cents, could be purchased only by persons holding license cards.



Associated Press

Navy Launches the Converse

America's newest destroyer slid down the ways at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, yesterday with flags flying. The ship was sponsored by Audrey V. Jackson of Fletcher, N. C., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, for whom the craft was named.

26 Daughters of Bay State New 2nd Lieutenants in WAAC

Massachusetts is proud today of 26 daughters—now honest-to-goodness second lieutenants in the United States Army, Women's Auxiliary Corps.

They graduated yesterday at Fort Des Moines, Ia., among 436 American women to "make the grade" after proving that they could take the sort of hard and tough training that makes commissioned officers out of rookies in six weeks.

Promptly came this praise from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, to Director Oveta Culp Hobby:

"Their record of the first few weeks gives me great confidence in the future of the corps and the tremendous assistance they will be to the armed forces."

Principal speakers at the graduation exercises was Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, who sponsored the bill creating the Women's Army Auxuliary Corps.

These 436 women will have two more weeks of work as officers before assignment to Army posts about September 14. Some will go into aircraft warning service, others to recruiting offices, and some will stay at Fort Des Moines to help train other officers and auxiliaries.

New England women who were commissioned included:

Janis M. Hight, Biddeford, Me.; Mildred E. Carter, Boston; Ruth A. Lucas, Stamford, Ct.; Mildred L. Osby, Everett, Mass.; Brenda B. Boynton, Dorchester, Mass.; Anne Conant, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Mary E. Connelly, Dorchester, Mass.; Nina E. Donahue, South Braintree, Mass.; Rebekah Fisk, Pawtucket, R. I.; Margaret B. Fuller, Swampscott, Mass., and Arlenne H. Goodridge, Boston.

Others from New England are: Mary A. Hallaren, Lowell, Mass.; Esther G. Hoernle, Brookline, Mass.; Albert M. Holdsworth, Somersworth, N. H.; Ruth H. Kerr, South Duxbury, Mass.; Elizabeth M. MacDonald, Springfield, Mass.; Helene M. Morris, Boston; Dorothea W. Newsome, Boston; Mae D. Paige, Southington, Ct.; Pauline F. Palmer, Meriden, Ct.; Margaret M. Phillips, Worcester, Mass.; Ruth Pinetto, Boston; Ruth E. Pullen, Portland, Me.; Mary J. Regan, West Roxbury, Mass.; Miriam A. Riley, Lowell, Mass.; and Jan D. Robb, Wakefield, Mass.

Other New Englanders include: Eleanor F. Roberts, Cheshire, Mass.; Albina H. Shimkus, Worcester, Mass.; Charlotte Tonis, Brockton, Mass.; Katherine E. Young, Provincetown, Mass.; June M. McGrath, Portland, Me.; Margaret A. Fraser and Katherine R. Goodwin, both of Hartford, Ct.; Elizabeth S. Hazen, White River Junction, Vt., and Evelyn Watkins, Concord, N. H.

From the Pulpits

The Rev. Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of the Tufts College School of Religion, was guest preacher yesterday at the Arlington Street Church (Unitarian) and said in part:

There is a moral law, quiet but inexorable in its operation in the life of the individual or nation. It is a parallel to the law of nature, according to which each tree, fruit, and grain brings forth fruit after its kind.

The operation of the moral law is a slow, quiet, inner process. Every impulse and act of goodness strengthens something inside the individual who is more good than evil, while every evil act makes it more difficult to be just.

The same is so with society there are no good and no bad nations. Nations with more goodness and less evil gain strength from their goodness and find it possible to live in righteousness, peace and justice. Nations that are more evil than good find it difficult to live at peace with the world, for evil and cruelty accumulate.

Whitney Made Director Of Worcester Rent Area

Warren A. Whitney of Worcester today was appointed Director of the Worcester County Defense Rental Area by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Whitney has been active in charitable and civic organizations of Worcester.

Cambridge Plant Gets 'E' Pennant

Fighter Command Name Changed—The Boston area of the First Fighter Command will be known as the Boston Air Defense Wing as a result of a change of designation ordered by Brig. Gen. J. J. Cannon, commanding general of the First Fighter Command, it was announced today. The Boston Air Defense Wing, it was stated, will have a wider basis for original action than formerly.

Simultaneously with the announced change of designation it was disclosed that Lieut. Col. Minthorne W. Reed, commanding the Boston Air Defense Wing, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Cambridge Plant Gets "E"—The Cambridge Screw Company, Cambridge, Mass., today received the joint Army-Navy Production Board award for excellence in the production of essential war materials. Presentation of the "E" pennant was made this afternoon at a ceremony held at the plant and attended by employees and honored guests.

Portland Man Decorated—Commander Stanley Cook Horton of Portland, Maine, assigned to Key West, Fla., has been decorated with the Navy Cross awarded for extraordinary heroism or distinguished service.

The citation which was "for distinguished service of a confidential nature at sea" was read by Capt. C. E. Reordan, Commandant at Key West, in the presence of high-ranking officers. It said:

"His cool and accurate judgment and his sound advance during the action involved contributed heavily to the successful completion of that action without injury to materiel or personnel under his command."

Noonday Recruiting Rallies—The first of a series of noonday rallies to recruit Naval Aviation Cadets for the unit being formed by the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, was held at Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, today, the rallies will continue through Friday. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill spoke at today's rally and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is scheduled to speak tomorrow. Objective of the Legion Post's drive is 125 cadets for Naval Aviation service. Headquarters of the post at the Hotel Lenox are open each evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from 5 to 8 o'clock for recruiting.

Ships on Champlain—The first fighting ships to be built on Lake Champlain since the War of 1812 were launched today marking the end of a treaty between friendly Canada and the United States banning armed ships from the lake.

The ships were two subchasers the SC1029 and SC1030 and they were launched at the Shelburne Harbor Yards of the Donovan Contracting Company of St. Paul, Minn. Both chasers will be equipped completely and tested on Lake Champlain with Navy crews before being delivered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

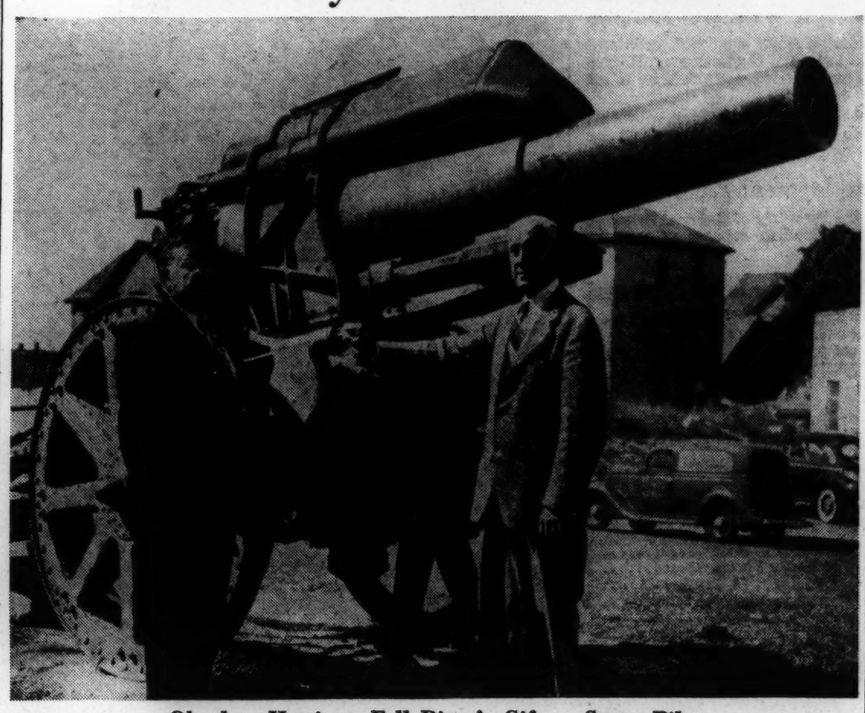
Owing to unique equipment at the yards, which were leased by the Donovan Company from the Champlain Transportation Co., one of the oldest steamboat builders in the world, both boats hit the water at the same time, without the usual interval during twin launchings elsewhere. United States Senator Warren R. Austin and Gov. William H. Wills were among the guests at the private ceremony. Mrs. L. J. Aske and Mrs. J. F. Olson, wives of the yard manager and his assistant, were sponsors.

Scrap From the Last Scrap—At Fall River, Mass., yesterday a 15-ton German howitzer, captured in the last war, was contributed to the Bay State drive to gather 391,000 tons of scrap iron before snow falls.

Record Pay Day—Camp Edwards' largest pay roll since war began was disbursed at the Cape Cod cantonment today, according to Lieut. Col. Robert T. Strode, Camp Finance Officer. He said the total would hover around the $1,750,000 mark. Pay roll over which the camp finance officer has jurisdiction was approximately the same as that of last month, about $1,100,000, Lieut. Colonel Strode said. Other units in camp which have their own finance detachments swelled the total to the higher mark, he said.

Firing in Cape Cod Bay—Weather and other conditions permitting, the United States Army plans daily gun firing between Sept. 1 and 15, In Cape Cod Bay during periods when the area is clear of shipping, according to a warning to mariners issued by Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District. Firing may be any time between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. in the general vicinity of a location about four miles eastward of the eastern entrance to the Cape Cod Canal.

On the Way to Shells and Bombs



Obsolete Howitzer Fall River's Gift to Scrap Pile

"We're glad to return this German 15-ton howitzer to Berlin—in the form of shells or bombs," say the folks of Fall River who donated this captured gun of the last World War to Massachusetts' scrap iron drive. With a quota of 391,000 tons of scrap iron expected from the Bay State before winter the drive will not reach its peak until the middle of next month. The big German howitzer was presented to the Fall River Veterans of Foreign Wars by the United States Government. The veterans in turn gave it to the city, which installed it in the South Park.

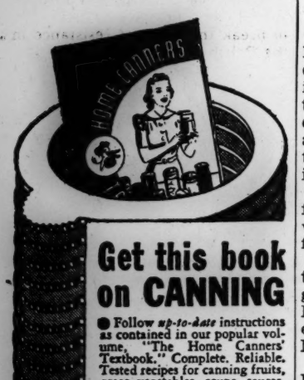
Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

"Medieval Art," a gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward, will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Admission free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4



Get this book on CANNING

● Follow *up-to-date* instructions as contained in our popular volume, "The Home Canners' Textbook." Complete. Reliable. Tested recipes for canning fruits, green vegetables, soups, sauces, jellies, preserves, pickles, etc. Accurate time tables for processing water bath and pressure cooker. Appetizing ways to *serve* home canned foods. 64 pages. *Only 10c.* With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. Send *today.*

Important. If, because of government rubber restrictions, your dealer has no more Good Luck Jar Rubbers, buy our wartime Bull Dog brand, knowing it is the best substitute obtainable. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

The PERFECT PAIR for BETTER CAKES!

The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.

White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24 lb PKG 16c Marvo 1 lb TIN 22c 62c 3 lb TIN

at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
For a brighter Outlook!

It's a wow of an ALL PURPOSE CLEANER
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

War Bonds Good Investment As Well as a Patriotic Duty

There are many sound economic reasons, as well as patriotic reasons, for buying War Bonds, explains M. S. Szymczak, a member of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in a article written specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

This timely article apepars as September's billion-dollar War Bond drive is about to be opened by the motion-picture industry, and soon after Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., disclosed that War Bond sales have fallen below quota for the third month in succession.

Dollar Ammunition

By M. S. Szymczak
Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Re erve System
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a nation we have more money to spend today than we ever have had before—and less goods on which to spend it. We are earning our money by taking part in war production. Millions more people are at work, but an increasing proportion of the goods we are producing is not available for us to purchase and consume. It is devoted to the waging and winning of the war. By attempting to "buy as usual" we do not increase the supply of goods; we can only bid up the price.

Where price ceilings and rationing exist, black markets spring into being. The more people buy "outside the law," from bootleggers, the higher will become the prices; the less you will get for your money.

To win this war we shall have to produce more and more and thus earn more and more and at the same time spend for ourselves less and less, and thus consume less and less. Unless we curtail our own expenditures we shall have the chaos of inflation.

Inflation if permitted to start on its mad spiral might bring a hundredfold increase in the cost of the war and the cost of living. Each of us by restricting our spending to the least possible amount and by lending the rest to our Government by buying War Bonds can help ward off this danger.

The two means our Government must use to obtain the money with which to fight the war are to borrow and to tax. It must do both on a large scale. But the more bonds we buy with what we can save out of our income, the less the war will cost, the less the Government will have to tax us and borrow from us.

A dollar in War Bonds is a dollar withdrawn from the race for goods that runs up prices. It is also a dollar that feeds the supply lines of our men at the front, saving lives and advancing the day of victory. And after the war is over and our national economy is being redirected to peacetime activity, this dollar will be returned to us with interest.

Our Government is willing to return to us in 10 years $4 for every $3 that we lend it. In the meantime, in case of a great need, we can always get our money back without the loss of a penny.

By spending the money after the war, we shall not only satisfy our own accumulated wants but will also help our country to return smoothly to a peacetime basis. If we put our dollars in War Bonds now, instead of using our earnings to pay more and more for less and less, we will have money to spend after the war in a way that will help both us and others. We shall keep our industries going and ourselves in jobs by buying the things we need with money received with interest for the war bonds we buy now. We shall contribute to security in our jobs and to contentment in our homes.

War bonds are designed in amounts to fit every pocketbook. They are safe and sound. By purchasing these bonds we give effective support to our fighting men, safeguard a decent standard of living for our families during the war, and build a backlog of buying power that will enable us to raise our standard of living after we have won the war.

Now, more than ever before, the fate of our country depends upon the strength and wisdom of its citizens. If we lose the war, we lose everything that makes life worth while. Is the temporary suspension of unnecessary buying too great a price to pay? How does it compare with giving a life in battle or facing a future dictated by the greed and vengeance of our enemies? Our only safety lies in our country's safety. Are we doing our part to insure it?

Dollars are bullets. Aimed the right way they will help to conquer the enemy in battle, to defeat inflation during the war and depression when the war is over. Aimed the wrong way they will wreak havoc and devastation among ourselves. By using your dollars—not to bid up the price of goods—but to buy War Bonds and support the war effort, you will help to point these bullets in the right direction . . . toward the Jap and the Nazi, not toward ourselves. That's the way to fight a war and to win!

Dog Man's Best Friend—If a Friend

Associated Press

Dogs of War Strain at the Leash

Here they are, dogs being trained for war, 25 odd breeds of them but all dog and willing to learn and to obey like the good soldiers that they are. Dogs are playing, and will play, an important part in this war as, indeed, they have in other wars, and are carefully groomed by their masters.

New York Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—More than 3,500,000 New Yorkers of foreign extraction are being marshaled under the leadership of the War Activities Committee of the motion-picture industry to aid in the September campaign to sell a billion dollars' worth of War Savings Stamps and Bonds during the month.

This was announced today by Bruce D. Smith, Associate Administrator of the New York War Savings Staff, following a meeting of the Foreign Language Division in the campaign headquarters, 1270 Sixth Avenue. Max A. Cohen, Chairman of the New York State War Activities Committee, presided.

Foreign language groups in New York will stage a minimum of 15 War Bond rallies during the month, it was announced. These will be climaxed with a huge United Nations rally to be held on the mall in Central Park Sept. 30 from 5 p. m. until the dimout hour.

"This event will be most memorable," said Mr. Cohen, "because of the colorful contribution the respective foreign-language groups will make in their participation with native talent consisting of singing and dancing groups in native costume."

New York State is expected to raise 16 per cent of the $1,000,000,000, or $160,000,000. Mr. Cohen said the New York City quota is $116,000,000. He revealed that more than 1,400 theaters throughout the State will take part in the campaign. Of these, 750 are in New York City. All will have Stamps and Bonds on sale.

Warning that sales were not coming up to war needs, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Chairman of the New York War Savings Staff, welcomed the aid of the motion-picture industry and said:

"The people of New York are fortunate that an industry as big as the motion-picture business has stepped forward voluntarily at its own expense and undertaken to do one of the biggest bond-selling jobs yet attempted."

September has been entitled "Salute Our Heroes Month" and slogans for the drive will be "Remember September" and "Buy a Bond to honor every mother's son in service."

Successful Letter Writing: Have a Sense of Direction

Last of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The owner of a small, successful business was asked what he thought had contributed most to his progress. He answered: "Blueprints." "I never hire a man until I know definitely what work he is to do, never buy material until I know where, how, and when it will be used and how I will pay for it."

He hit upon the very foundation of all success, a sense of direction.

Most letter writing failures today are due to a lack of this.

"I'm snowed under."

"If there weren't so many interruptions!"

That is what many letter writers say. They feel there is no time to think. But why send a letter unless enough thought is in it to make it succeed?

Here is an idea that has proved very helpful.

Sort Your Incoming Mail

Sort your incoming mail into three groups: (1) That which is urgent; (2) that which is routine; (3) that which will require careful thought.

Handle the letters in the order given. While you are working on the first two groups, your mind will also be considering, wholly without strain, No. 3. As you go along, you can even turn to No. 3 to jot down any ideas that may come to you. Then, when ready for it, the third pile of letters will be almost as easy and quick to handle as the others, for you will have thought your answer through. To get a good sense of direction, one large public utility has a supervisor discuss many of the letters with the various correspondents before dictation is ever started. For each letter, the correspondent makes a list of the ideas to be covered.

With a good sense of direction, you consider the letter from the reader's point of view. You cut its length. You make it more friendly. You don't lumber on with one phrase after another, like this: "On receipt of your letter of April 8, with regard to the next shipment of milk pails on your order given our Mr. Jones, we immediately took the matter up with our factory, and it now informs us that arrangements can be made to change the specifications as you desire."

Gloom Not Wanted

You start off pleasingly: "Because you got word to us so promptly, we have been able to change the size and quantity on your next shipment of milk pails. Glad to do it!"

With a good sense of direction, you do not write a former customer in an accusing, gloomy way, "We are sorry to note from your account record that you have not been buying from us recently." You make him feel wanted, "The appearance of your account record on our desk makes us lonesome for a good customer." Instead of saying: "Your contract *will expire* October 21," you put it: "Your contract is *subject to renewal* November 1." You use persuasion-plus in buying, these days: "We realize that our letter of October 30 gave you a fistful of work. This asked for delivery information on several of our orders. Has this letter been misplaced or merely tucked down at the bottom of the pile? May we hear from you immediately?"

"I think," said a young executive who writes letters for the largest jobbing organization in the United States, "that in order to get a good sense of direction for my letters, it would be helpful to have a little card on my desk before me all the time. This card could give a list of points to remember in writing letters."

Then, to illustrate his idea, he took the lessons we had been sending him and made a résumé of them. I feel he did such a good job that perhaps you will enjoy his résumé and find it helpful.

Resolved—To Write a Better Letter

1. Outline the materials to be covered.
2. Plan your letter from the reader's viewpoint.
3. Open with a smile . . .
   Deductive method to say "Yes"
   Inductive method to say "No"
4. Use short, clear, forceful sentences.
5. Use short paragraphs—6 to 8 lines.
6. Be concise.
7. Use words that smile—glad, happy, etc.
8. Avoid trite expressions.
9. Avoid words you would not use in normal conversation.
10. Remember that "a soft answer turneth away wrath."
11. Make your closing an ACTION invitation.
12. Make every letter sell!

Price Control Of Wages And Food Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Asserting that price regulation cannot succeed unless wages and food prices are brought under firm control, Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Price Administrator, urges educators to take the lead in bringing home to the people the dangers of inflation.

Addressing the National Institute on Education and the War, Saturday, Mr. Keezer called for tens of thousands of volunteers from the schools and colleges to help the OPA administer its price regulations.

"It is perfectly obvious," he said, "that the price control program cannot succeed if foods which make up a large part of the cost of living are not included in it. Likewise, it is obvious that it cannot succeed unless wages are brought under some firm control. Also price control cannot succeed unless there is general compliance with the OPA price regulations.

Merely Question of Knowing

"If our people were properly educated on the problem of price control and the stakes involved, there would be no problem of getting agriculture prices and wages stabilized.

"An irresistable demand should come from farmers and wage workers to have this done in their own interest, for they stand to be very heavy losers from runaway inflation."

One of the things educators must help people understand, he explained, was the anticipated lowering in quality of many goods which are important items in the cost of living.

Large inventories of goods made "in the good old days" have greatly softened the impact of quality changes, he said. But he added it would not be long "before we have on our hands a major economic problem arising from changes in quality and design necessitated by the war. OPA is hard at work doing something about this vital problem."

Urges Fight Against Inflation

A. H. Feller, Deputy Director of the Office of War Information, likewise called upon teachers to "expound, counsel and guide" the people in the battle against inflation.

Mr. Feller said the "vague spots in the program must be clarified, farm prices and wages stabilized, and an adequate tax program enacted" before the force of excess spending power again exerts its pressure when consumers come into the market to buy more things.

William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, emphasized that "scrap will win this war" and called upon the nation's 30,000,000 school children to collect scrap materials.

James M. Landis, Civilian Defense Director, declared that school administrators and teachers could make a major contribution to civilian defense by assisting state and local training programs.

"It is swift suicide for our whole school and college system" he said, "if the administrators, professors, and students alike do not realize quickly that this is no time for 'town and gown' to be separated."

Hitler Plan to Enslave Poles Is Shown in Latest Nazi Move

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Polish Government-in-Exile's disclosure that the Germans plan to deport 500,000 Poles from Polish Pomerania to make way for Nazi colonists is one more step in the rapidly expanding Nazi program to wipe out all vestiges of the Polish nation.

The Germans continue to seize Polish lands and properties without ceremony and are forcing more and more Poles to work as slave laborers inside the Reich.

According to the Polish Information Center in New York, 84,000 Polish workers were sent from the so-called Government General for forced labor in Germany between January and April. Organized mass seizures were carried out in Krakow Between June 25 and July 2, the persons thus taken being sent to Germany. It is stated that 30 per cent of the peasants of the region known as Little Poland, that is, all of southeast Poland, have been taken for the same purpose.

In the district of Bialystock, in northern Poland, registration of all persons between the ages of 14 and 60 were ordered and the German authorities set a quota of persons to be supplied by each district for labor in Germany, threatening collective punishment if the number required was not provided. The quota set for the Vilno region, where the Lithuanians collaborating with the Germans are in control of certain offices, was 40,000, the vast majority Poles.

Germans Still in Minority

The mass deportation plan apparently calls for the transfer of Poles to the East after the harvesting is ended.

The Germans are said to be still a 43 per cent minority in Pomerania and other areas in the former Polish Corridor in spite of the harshest recolonization methods.

According to articles in Reich newspapers reaching Stockholm, many of the difficulties the Nazis are meeting in settling their countrymen in the Polish provinces revolve around the reluctance of Germans already established there to give employment to other Germans and their preference for Polish workmen.

This preference is natural enough. German workers are entitled to more pay than Poles and enjoy certain privileges denied the latter. In many cases, it is said, German employers are discharging German workers and replacing them by lower paid Poles. This has resulted in a demand in certain Nazi circles that German colonists be prohibited from discharging German workers.

Conservative estimates based on recently published German statistics for the Government General put at 400,000 the number of Polish fatalities resulting from starvation or execution since the beginning of the Nazi occupation.

The fatalities account for the greatest portion of a 30 per cent decrease in population of the Government General noted by the Germans in detailed census figures just published in the Krakauer Zeitung, German-language newspaper.

German Figures Thought High

It is estimated by the Overseas News Agency that the remainder of the decrease, about one-fifth, was covered by deportation of workers to the Reich and prisoners of war.

According to the German figures, which there is reason to believe are too high, the number of inhabitants remaining in the Government General is 17,600,000. Of this number 11,300,000 were classified as Poles, 4,029,000 Ukrainians, 2,092,000 Jews, 90,000 "mountain folk," 75,000 Germans, 15,000 White Russians and 6,500 Russians.

The Krakauer Zeitung said that at the beginning of April, 1942, there were 665,000 workers from the Government General employed in the Reich, not counting prisoners of war.

Another half million, of some 690,000 registered during April and May for compulsory labor, are presumed to have been deported to western Russia by the middle of July.

Meanwhile, an edict just issued by the German occupation authorities which provides for the compulsory enlistment of all Germans between the ages of 15 and 70 in the Nazi Selbstchutz (self-defense) organizations is seen as evidence of the growing power of Polish resistance and sabotage in western Poland.

The Stockholm weekly newspaper Nu recently reported in a survey of guerrilla warfare and mass sabotage in Poland that 2,000 local guerrilla groups were operating in the occupied territory. The survey also disclosed the existence of 150 "underground" newspapers in Poland.

Roosevelt Praises Polish Fortitude

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 31

President Roosevelt, on the third anniversary of Germany's attack on Poland, today praised the fortitude of the Poles and voiced assurance of final victory.

Addressed to President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz and delivered to the Polish Chief Executive today in London, Mr. Roosevelt's message said:

"On this, the third anniversary of the unprovoked and wanton attack by the Nazi hordes on your country, I express to you on behalf of the American people and myself the deep admiration felt by freedom-loving peoples for the courage, fortitude, and indomitable spirit shown by your countrymen during this trying period.

"The forces of ruthless aggression unleased by Hitler three years ago are now opposed by the overwhelming might of all the United Nations. Their combined efforts in the common cause to which Poland is making such contributions assure victory and the liberation of all oppressed peoples under a just and enduring peace."

Bicycle Seizure

LONDON, Aug. 31 (ONA)—German occupation authorities in Poland have moved to seize all bicycles in the Government General the owners of which cannot prove their indispensability, according to reports received here.

All owners of bicycles in the territory, it was decreed, must register them with the German authorities, who will "requisition" those not absolutely required, it was stated. Heavy fines and jail sentences were specified as punishment for those failing to comply with the order.

The move is believed here to be aimed against Polish patriots using bicycles as a speedy means of transportation in carrying on resistance to the Nazis.

Poles Unbroken

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP)—Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador, said yesterday that a three-year Nazi extermination campaign in which 140,000 Poles were executed, another 760,000 murdered or tortured to death and 2,000,000 more driven from their homes had failed to break the spirit of resistance in the Polish people.

In an address prepared for a mass meeting commemorating the anniversary of the invasion of Poland Sept. 1, 1939, Mr. Ciechanowski said his countrymen "maintain unfaltering resistance on their conquered soil," while abroad more than 150,000 men are in the Polish Army, Navy, and Air Forces striking back at the Axis.

The Ambassador said that Polish fighting forces abroad continue to grow and are expected soon to number 200,000. He added that they have seen action in Norway, France, Libya, on the air front over Europe, and at sea.

Meanwhile, at home, in defiance to the Nazi rule, "there has not been a single Pole willing to give up the struggle, let alone co-operate with the enemy," Mr. Ciechanowski said.

Board Bars General Increase To 4,000 in Six Metals Plants

By the Associated Press

Four thousand employees in six plants of the Reynolds Metals Company, Inc., were denied a general wage increase Sunday by the National War Labor Board, while at Pittsburgh Congress of Industrial Organizations aluminum plant workers expressed hope for a peaceful settlement of differences with the Aluminum Company of America after rejecting a Board directive.

The order in the Reynolds case affected workers in Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Harrison, N. J., Glendale, N. Y., and Richmond, Va. It directed small increases, up to a bonus of five cents an hour, for second and third shift workers.

The International Council of Aluminum Workers Union, American Federation of Labor, had requested an increase of 20 cents an hour.

The Aluminum Company of America announced its willingness to meet with representatives of the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers in the Pittsburgh controversy as soon as the union has accepted a War Labor Board directive refusing a general $10 a day pay increase.

Workers in the company's seven plants rejected the directive last week, but Nick A. Zonarich, union President, said he was hopeful for a peaceful settlement.

Williamsport, Pa.: A compromise ended a five-day walkout of 1,200 carpenters at the Pennsylvania ordnance plant near here, but the men went back to work "under protest." They had requested an increase in hourly pay from $1 to $1.25, and compromised for $1.12½.

Battle Creek, Mich.: A strike that began when a group of women workers walked out in protest against delay in contract negotiations closed the Post Products Company here. The company is a division of General Foods Corporation. Approximately 1,800 employees were affected.

Flint, Mich.—A dispute over production rates which union spokesmen said were too high and which closed a department of the General Motors Corporation's Buick Division here Saturday, ended with workmen returning to their jobs on the day shift. Harlow H. Curtice, Buick General Manager, called it a "wildcat strike."

Portland, Ore—Asserting the entire wage structure in the Pacific Northwest was threatened, employers here asked the War Labor Board to intervene in four small suits for back wages.

Santa Monica, Calif.—53 drivers of the Municipal Bus Line serving aircraft factory workers returned to work Saturday night after a brief walkout to effect the discharge of a superintendent they claimed was unfair to them. The superintendent was suspended temporarily.

Timber and saw mill workers and truck drivers from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland voted Sunday to continue a two-day strike for a ten-cent-an-hour pay boost.

Detroit—Officials of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said that negotiators had reached an agreement upon provisions of a new contract covering employees of the Ford Motor Company with the exception of sections dealing with wages and grievances procedure.

Wage demands, topped by a proposal for a dollar-a-day increase, will be certified to the War Labor Board, the union said. Another conference has been scheduled on a U. A. W. demand for an umpire system of appealing grievances.

The National Ford Council of the U. A. W. has approved other contract provisions, a union spokesman said, and they will be submitted to Ford employees in a series of ratification meetings during the next two weeks.

Hammond, Ind.—M. J. Roberts, Secretary of Local 210 of the C. I. O. Oil Workers International Union, announced Saturday that its members in four Calumet Area refineries had been given a wage increase of 5½ cents an hour, effective Sept. 1.

The men struck for 34 hours this week to enforce a demand for an increase of 10 cents an hour, and Mr. Roberts said the 5½ cent figure was a compromise. It will go to about 2,600 employees earning an average of $1.20 an hour, he reported.

Rubber Executive Calls WPB Brake On Production

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—William O'Neil, Akron rubber executive, declared today the War Labor Board "is a detriment to real production."

"It is composed of four representatives of management, four of labor and four representing the public," said the President of General Tire & Rubber Company. "The representatives of the public usually are college professors, who probably are as far out of touch as a class with the American public as any men could be. The men picked for membership as public representatives are usually more radical than the labor leaders on the board, because they have no knowledge of the business of producing.

"I'd much rather trust the judgment of some honest labor leader than some equally honest but theoretical college professor whose entire life has been spent in contact with books and not with men and conditions."

Mr. O'Neil made these observations in a statement issued to clarify his remarks at a luncheon where he was reported having said, that the WLB "makes a racket possible" in that "management has lost the power to hire and fire."

U. S. Proposes Japanese Ships Transship Red Cross Supplies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — In the face of Japan's refusal to allow a neutral ship to carry food and clothing direct to imprisoned Americans under International Red Cross supervision, the United States has proposed that these supplies be relayed in American and Japanese Red Cross ships meeting at Portuguese East Africa, the State Department has announced.

The proposal was made in a note dispatched by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles to the Tokyo Government through Swiss authorities.

At the same time Mr. Welles reminded the Japanese of their obligation under the Geneva Convention to facilitate delivery of supplies to prisoners and internees and declared that the United States, "while looking to the Japanese Government to fulfill its obligations under the Convention, . . . is fully conscious of its own obligations. . . ."

The note, in five parts, recalled that the Tokyo Government in February had agreed to abide by the Geneva Convention. As a result, Mr. Welles stated, the American Red Cross assumed that the Japanese would allow safe conduct for a neutral ship to carry supplies to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese custody "as German and Italian Governments have done and are continuing to do for supplies being sent for prisoners and internees in their custody."

The American Red Cross, the note continued, accordingly chartered the Swedish Motorship Kanangoora and requested safe conduct for the vessel from San Francisco to Manila, via Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong. A similar request was made by the United States Government through Swiss authorities.

The Red Cross announced Saturday that the Japanese had refused both requests but had agreed to permit relief shipments on vessels exchanging Japanese and United States nationals at Laurenco Marques.

Mr. Welles said, however, that the Gripsholm, which docked in this country last week with repatriated American nationals, "does not have sufficient cargo carrying capacity to transport the amount of supplies which it is desired to send to prisoners and internees in the Far East."

"Moreover," he said, "the exchange ship does not provide a means of continued transportation of such supplies. Additional shipping space must therefore be employed if the prisoners and internees are to receive supplementary supplies as provided for by the convention."

The note concluded that "if the Japanese Government will not permit the Kanangoora to proceed on its proposed voyage to the Far East with the supplies in question, then the United States Governmeent proposes that the Japanese Government agree that the Kanangoora or other Red Cross ship shall proceed from the United States with the supplies to Macoa or Laurenco Marques, to which the Japanese will similarly send a Red Cross ship to receive the supplies and transport them for delivery to the prisoners and internees."

At San Francisco, A. L. Schafer, Pacific Area Manager of the Red Cross, said the Swedish Steamer Kanangoora would remain in a West Coast port, loaded and ready to sail, just in case Japan should change its mind.

Cotton Jewelry Replacing Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dixie's cotton growers always are looking for new markets for their crops, and now are watching with interest the new cotton costume jewelry that is coming into its own as metal for such purposes becomes scarcer and scarcer.

Making their appearance in the South are such items as multicolored cotton ropes which the young ladies hang around their necks. Matching cotton ropes are worn about the wrist.

Balls of white cotton chenille fastened with red, white, and blue rope are being used to brighten up dark clothes. Now and then a halo of cotton daisies is seen.

Meat Production Record for August

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Meat production in August was the largest in history for that month and more than 10 per cent greater than in August a year ago, the American Meat Institute said today.

The Institute said that the number of lambs and cattle marketed in August was the largest on record for that month and the number of hogs marketed the third greatest for any August on record.

With the exception of lambs, which advanced slightly during the third week of the month, wholesale prices of meat did not change materially during August, the institute asserted.

U. S. Soldiers to Aid British Harvesting

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—United States soldiers from the country who miss the farm are getting a chance to exercise their muscles in British harvest fields.

Some soldiers on leave have volunteered to help British farmers, and it was understood arrangements will be made to send more to gather crops. The shortage of labor is acute in some regions. American commanders in various districts will decide how many soldiers may be spared from training.

Some American soldiers skilled mechanically are operating modern American agricultural machinery which is strange to this country.

One-Third Less Motor Travel Brings Sharp Cut in State 'Gas' Tax Revenue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—An average reduction of more than one-third in highway motor travel throughout the country and a sharp drop in state gasoline tax revenues, due to conservation of tires, gasoline, and motor vehicles, was indicated Aug. 29 in a report by the Public Roads Administration.

A 35.6 per cent decline was reported in the number of vehicles counted at 202 points on highways in 21 states last month as compared with July, 1941. The decline averaged 40.7 per cent in the eastern gasoline ration area and 18.3 per cent elsewhere. Greatest reductions were noted in Virginia, 53.4 per cent; Rhode Island, 49.5; Massachusetts, 45.8, and Connecticut, 41.6 per cent.

Gasoline tax collections for July in 27 states were 18.5 per cent less than for the same month last year, with reductions ranging up to 24 per cent in New Jersey and 35.5 in Vermont. In most states, taxes on June gasoline sales are paid in July.

The largely urban traffic on 15 toll facilities in the gasoline ration area declined about 32 per cent in July from the same month last year. The Roads Office commented that "this and 41 per cent decline on rural roads indicated that unessential driving into the country has been cut drastically."

Before You Renew

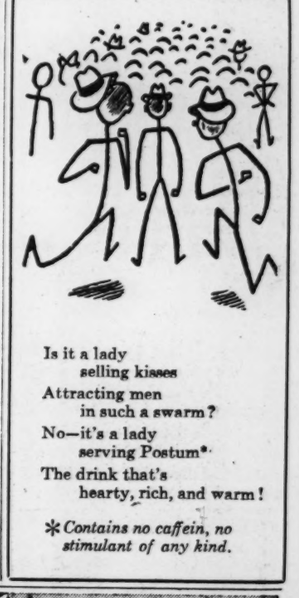
or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford

Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810



Is it a lady
selling kisses
Attracting men
in such a swarm?
No—it's a lady
serving Postum*
The drink that's
hearty, rich, and warm!

** Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

HOME OWNERS WARNED OF LACK OF OIL FOR FUEL

Expert Urges Easterners To Change to Coal Heat This Winter

WASHINGTON.—The 1,400,000 families along the Eastern seaboard who have their homes with

To be sure of heat this Winter, change to 'blue coal' NOW!

NEW CONVERSION GRATES make it easy to switch

• Don't let the fuel shortage deprive you of a comfortably heated home this Winter. Change to 'blue coal' now and *be sure* of clean, safe, very economical heat. And with a 'blue coal' Heat Regulator you enjoy economical, automatic temperature control. Phone us today!

Call

YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD 'blue coal' DEALER

LISTED IN THE YELLOW SECTION OF THE *CLASSIFIED PHONE DIRECTORY* Distributed by the D. L. & W. Coal Co.

FOR SOUND HEATING ADVICE CALL YOUR 'blue coal' DEALER

Art Exhibition at Boston Public Library—Maine's Finances Are Favorable

Fine Bindings, Printing, And Illustrations Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

The fine art of bookmaking is magnificently represented in the choice collection of books now exhibited in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library. The items on display are chosen to show in how many ways a book—besides its literary content—can be beautiful. There are exquisite examples of bindings, modern and antique. There are volumes of manuscript sumptuously illuminated. There are specimens of fine printing, of handsome illustrations.

The art of bookmaking has occupied the concentrated energies of artists, engravers, and illuminators. Great skill has been lavished upon this special field of decorative art, an artistry which expresses the refinements of feeling, thought, and handicraft. Most of the books are of great rarity and all of them of importance. The exhibition is so arranged that we feel a kinship between bookmakers of one century and another, of one race and another. There is something universal in the fine instincts shown in setting down Scripture and legend, poetry and fantasy, in the most eye-pleasing manner, as if the aestheic presentation betokened reverence for exalted thought.

* * *

In the collection are some beautiful bindings by the modern craftsman, Paul Bonet, who tried to evolve a design on the leather binding that would harmonize with the etched illustrations by Pablo Picasso. It is amusing to see how the abstraction lends itself to decorative application, abstraction which in easel painting has seemed shocking or at least inappropriate to the eye of the layman. Other modern bindings are exhibited of beautiful tooled leather book coverings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The conventions of the craft do not alter greatly over the years. A large and elaborate binding by Samuel Mearne done during the period of Charles II is reminiscent of the medallion patterns that were stamped and gilded on Persian book bindings. There are other specimens that reveal the deftness and ingenuity of the decorator: for example, a Grolieresque binding with interlaced strapwork, a small charming volume with an all-over punched leather design made for Lorenzo de Medici on the event of his marriage.

The art of book illustration is an old one, and the small descriptive pictures either painted or printed upon pages with texts show one outlet of expression of the figurative artist. There are books in this collection of superlative pictorial workmanship. Among them we see an Old Testament with woodblock illustrations by the great German master, Hans Holbein; "The Dream of Poliphilus" with 200 gracefully wrought illustrations, considered the most beautiful printed book of the Renaissance; woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer describing the text of "Revelations of Saint Brigitta." Dürer's authorship of these woodcuts has been disputed in the past. But the historians of recent date seem to confirm the attribution. This precious volume is a very recent accession.

* * *

Among other works which are all handsome exemplars are: "Book of Prayer," designed by D. B. Updike; "The Canterbury Tales," with woodcuts by that very gifted and independent Englishman, the late Eric Gill, one of the few modern illustrators who had a real feeling of the relationship of the illustration to the printed page and who could design pictures so that they harmonized with print; Caxton's "Golden Legend," printed at Westminster in 1483; a French manuscript "Book of Hours" of the fifteenth century, profusely ornamented with border traceries and miniature pictures.

There is another group of books, sea charts, maps, and narratives relating to the "Discovery of the Pacific." Among them are rare volumes describing the adventures of the earliest explorers.

Woman May Make Connecticut G.O.P. Keynote Address

BRIDGEPORT Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—The possibility that Mrs. Clare Booth Luce of Greenwich, playwright and world reporter, may deliver the keynote address at the Republican State Convention in Hartford Sept. 10 was reported over the week end by reliable sources.

While State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley declined to discuss the matter, he indicated that announcement on the keynoter may be forthcoming in a day or two after he confers with Mrs. Luce.

Should Mrs. Luce, who has been mentioned as a Congressional candidate in Fairfield County despite her reluctance to campaign actively for the nomination, be named keynoter she will break precedent by being the first woman to get the assignment.

Among the candidates for the Congressional nomination in Mrs. Luce's district is Miss Vivien Kellems of Westport, a business executive.

Crooks Listed For Song In War Program

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Richard Crooks, tenor, opens the program awarding of the Army-Navy "E" to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, singing the National Anthem, and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, plays "Stars and Stripes Forever" and "America," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Oscar Levant, pianist, is guest on the "Great Artists" series, playing Gershwin's Preludes No. 2 and 3; the second movement from Concerto in F, and items from "Lady Be Good," "Do It Again," "Liza," and "Wintergreen for President," with chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Donald Voorhees, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Cavalcade of America" presents Charles Laughton in an original radio play by Robert Talman entitled "Prophet Without Honor," the dramatized story of Homer Lea, who many years ago, in his book "The Valor of Ignorance," forecast Japan's attack on the U. S., NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The Screen Guild Theater presents "Joe Smith, American," based on a story by Paul Gallico, on "Victory Theater," starring Robert Young and Ruth Hussey, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Tuesday

George Chavchavadze, pianist, is guest soloist on "Keyboard Concerts," playing Chopin's D minor Prelude, No. 24, and Ballade in A flat, No. 3, Opus 47; Liszt's "Sospiro" Etude in D flat, No. 24, and Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Lichine Going to London

David Lichine, who is directing the dances for "Beat the Band," the forthcoming George Abbott musical comedy, has just received a cable from the management of the Cambridge Theater in London, inviting him to bring his Lichine-Riabouchinska ballet to England for a three-months' season beginning in November. As a further tribute to the Soviets, the season would open with a gala performance for Churchill's Fund for Russia. Lichine will not leave the United States until after the New York opening of "Beat the Band" on Oct. 14, and will return in February to carry out his choregraphic contract for the motion picture of "Leave It to Me."

Associated Press

Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic—and Rationing!

For the duration of the war, at least, "rationing" takes its place in the school code of things worth knowing on a par with the other three "R's." Here, William Killian of Holyoke, Mass., tells his sister, Julieanne, that about all you can read and 'rite about these days is this rationing business, which sometimes baffles even 'rithmeticians.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Albert H. Wiggin Collection Exhibition. Sept. 1-30.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 3.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary American. Through Summer.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Guild of Boston Artists, Inc., 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition by members of the Guild.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston Public Schools.

Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century. Picasso's "Guernica."

Isabella Stewart Gardener Museum—Closed during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily: 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and His Environments (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Sept. 12. Water colors by contemporary American artists (Water Color Galleries). Technique of Rajput painting (Gallery A2).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Exhibition of Model Aircraft.

Lowell: Whistler House—Exhibition of works by New England Artists.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Retrospective exhibition of works of E. Barnard Lintott.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of camera studies by Exone, sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Opening Sept. 1.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 7.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, September 1

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, September 1

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 11.79mc, and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Parents' Plight Inspires Chinese

Because his parents and sister are in Japanese-occupied China and suffering under the Japanese, the induction of a young Chinese boy from Needham into the United States Navy was brought about at the Federal Building, Boston.

Known as Soo Hoo Moo Thick, the young man has been living with relatives at 86 Dedham Avenue, Needham. He said he had only heard from his parents once since they left Boston in April, 1941, to visit his sisters in Canton. The letter was severely censored, but indicated starvation and poverty in Canton, with rice, a native food, selling at $400 a pound in Chinese currency.

Although a native of China the young man is a citizen by the citizenship of his father. He has two brothers who are serving in the Army.

State's Expenses Rise Some But Revenues Also Increase

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 31—Although it is not intended as a campaign document but actually is a financial report to the people of Maine on the condition of their State as required by State law, the annual report of the State Comptroller of Maine for the last fiscal year needs no concealment by Republicans in defending the State's Administration under Gov. Sumner Sewall against Democratic campaigners who are promising that their gubernatorial candidate, George W. Laner, Jr., banker and businessman, will give Maine a "businesslike administration."

True, an analysis of the report will show that Maine's operating expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, increased by $62,884 over the previous fiscal year, to a total of $31,036,724, compared with $30,941,840, but it also will show a far more wholesome condition of the general fund which showed a net gain of $2,070,928, according to the report.

Other favorable factors also are disclosed. The Comptroller's statement shows, for example, that the bonded debt of the State was decreased by $1,939,000 to $26,169,500 during the fiscal year and that while expenses increased some, revenues increased considerably.

According to the statement the State had a total of $20,092,643 available for expenditure, out of general funds. It spent $18,021,715 from these funds leaving a balance of $2,070,928. In the previous year $17,278,377 was thus available and $17,284,107 was spent.

However, the Comptroller's report contains other interesting information upon the difficult subject of State finances. The revenue column, for instance, shows how, even prior to June 30, revenue from gasoline taxes had begun to drop, a decline which since has been vastly accelerated by gas rationing and travel elimination.

Beer and liquor taxes contributed $4,781,712 or 12.1 per cent of all revenue collected by the State in the last fiscal year. The comparatively new cigarette tax yielded $1,338,843 or 3 per cent of the revenues. The gasoline tax, which netted $5,794,577 or 14.69 per cent of the revenues, nevertheless had dropped from the previous fiscal year when it yielded $6,349,921 or 18.14 per cent of total revenues. Likewise declining even before June 30, 1942, were incomes from motor vehicle registrations and drivers' licenses, a source of 12.33 per cent of total revenues in the previous fiscal year but a source of only 10.55 per cent of total revenues during the last fiscal year.

The expenditure side of the ledger also is interesting. It shows, for example, that despite the prosperity of defense industries—particularly the giant shipyards at Bath and South Portland and the bustling activities of smaller yards all along the coast—$7,907,232 or 23.53 per cent of Maine's total expenditures were charged to health, welfare and charities. The surprising fact is that the figure represents an increase of $381,309 over the previous year.

As a matter of fact, only one Maine department required more money for operations than health, welfare and charities. This was highways and bridges which represented 27.40 per cent of the total expenditures. The $9,206,600 spent here represented virtually no change from the previous year.

Third largest item of expense was education and libraries which account was charged with $4,423,440 or 13.16 per cent of the total expenditures, a slight increase of 1.89 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Other expenditures were charged as follows: general administration $908,827 or 2.70 per cent; protection of property and persons $1,715,320 or 5.10 per cent; conservation of natural resources, $1,635,753 or 4.87 per cent; institutions, $2,412,340 or 7.18 per cent; unemployment compensation, $1,699,973 or 5.06 per cent; interest on common debt $804,912 or 2.40 per cent; miscellaneous, $322,327 or .96 per cent.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Three Suns": vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Oc.

W34B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Thurman Arnold, Talk.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Better Half": Quiz Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale," Dean Austin Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"For Gallantry," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily yService, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music, OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6.45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Dramatized American History.
7:50 p. m.—Baseball News for American Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

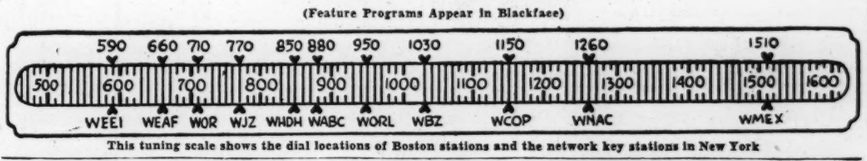
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	News; Songs of Islands..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15 News; Hollywood ..	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Browns baseball game..	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30 Exploring Music:	Songs for Sale.....	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Concert Orchestra	"Little Concert"	"Right to Happiness"..	Browns baseball game..	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News; Hits and Encores	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 "The Family Front"	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": drama ..	Browns baseball game..	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	President Roosevelt ....
4:45 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Browns baseball game..	President Roosevelt ....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15 Follies: "Post"	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life".....	Army-Navy "E" Award.	show .....
5:30 Jack Armstrong: sk.	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"Superman": drama ..	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk .....
6:00 News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports results .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Soliers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	News; Waltz-time	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Thurman Arnold, Talk.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Studio program	Waltz-time	News of the World.....	President Roosevelt	Richard Salinger: News
7:30 Vaughn Monroe's ..	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Political Talk	"Red Ryder": drama....	"How About It, Girls?"..
7:45 Orchestra		News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama....	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, News.....	Cavalcade of America...	"Sizing Up the News"..	"Dancing in the Dark"..
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz....	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America...	Political Talk	Civilian Defense .....
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"..	"True or False": quiz...	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz...	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": S. Ortega	Drama .....
9:00 Theater: Screen	News; Music Revue.....	"Great Artists": Oscar	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15 Guild drama	Music Revue	Levant; Orchestra	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 Freddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program..	The Better Half: quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45 Freddy Martin's Or.	Little Show	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program..	show	Classical Album .....
10:00 "An American in	News; Hits and Encores,	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report .....
10:15 "England": drama.	"Alias John Freedom"..	Miller; R. Schmidt; songs	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Civilian Defense ..	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free"; In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:15 Rideout; Bond Drive	Sports; Music	Music You Want.....	Dance orchestra	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Music: orchestra .	Music; News	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News .....

Today's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express report.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ music; Book talk	.....
7:15 Recorded music ..	News report; Music....	Musical Clock; News....	News comments	.....
7:30 Music; Talk; News..	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News reports .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands...	Military band; News....	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands...	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Interview..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 riety Show; News..	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Int.; Music.	"Blue Blazers" .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"...	Organ; Political Talk...	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 "Jump Time"; Or..	"The Breakfast Club"...	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue: organ..	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"...	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News: recorded...	Studio talk .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop"..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch...	Choir Loft: organ.....	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Serial drama	Dramatization	Marie Mason" .....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	Red Cross Show: music.	"Road of Life": sketch.	N. E. Cupboard.....	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15 Second Husband ..	speeches; singing	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News; record.	"Woman Reporter" .....
11:30 Bright Horizon: sk.	"Magic Strings"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscasts; Music	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, News....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister: sketch.	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Political Talk; Orch....	Organ Recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music...	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	Home Forum: talk.....	News Service	Talk in Italian.....
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Vic and Sade	Jolliers	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Maria di Silva, songs...
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	"The Playgoer" .....
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"....	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone, 'Book Ends'	"Lonely Women"; drama	Musical Roundup; News.	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Pepper Young" ..	Fishermen's Program ..	Hymn Recital	"Khaki Serenade"	News reports .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Telegraphic reports: De-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15 News; Hollywood ..	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	troit at New York base-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30 Keyboard Concerts:	Club Matinee; variety..	"Pepper Young's Family"	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Geo. Chavchavadze	Club Matinee; News....	"Right to Happiness": sk.	Telegraphic reports: De-	"Wartime Buying"; Music
4:00 News Service	News; Tango Time.....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	troit at New York base-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Del Castillo; organ.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Book Talk	Matinee Music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Detroit at New York	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Piano Team	Matinee Music; News...	"Young Widder Brown"..	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15 "Follies": "Post"..	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Show .....
5:30 Jack Armstrong: sk.	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"Dansant": music	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	"Dansant": music	News reports; Defense..
6:00 News comments ...	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen ..	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results; Music.	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Capt. Leland S. Lovette.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	Political Talk .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Political talk	"Confidentially Yours" .	Man Your Battle Stat'ns
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines ...	Political talk	Aubrey Williams, Talk..	"Is That So?"; forum..
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch....	"Let's Be Neighbors"...
8:15 Heir?": drama	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch....	"The Gay Nineties"...
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough".....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": spy	Civilian Defense; Music.
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	"Sing for Dough".....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music:....
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.....	Yankee News Service..	Variety Hour .....
9:30 "Cheers From the	"This Nation at War"..	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Camps": variety	Nation at War: comedy.	John Nesbit; music....	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 show of soldier	Morgan Beatty, News....	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports .....
10:15 talent from camps	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	comedy serial	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Talks	"Music for Moderns"...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	"Ten Per Cent Club"...
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"...
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:15 Rideout; Music	News; Sports; Music....	Music You Want.....	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..	Cab Calloway's Orch...
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music: orchestra .	Music; News	News Service	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	Day's End; News.....

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"You Can't Take It With You," by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Starring Fred Stone and his daughter Paula. 8:40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:40.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Musical Story," Zoya Fyodorova. 2, 5, 8:05. "Broadway," George Raft. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican," 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music," 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Fantasia." 1, 3:55, 7, 10. "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Metropolitan—"Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent, 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Fleet," Guest Analyst will discuss "What is your guess how long this war will last?" "Why Russia has to wait for Japan to attack her," and "What is happening politically in Spain and what part will Spain and Portugal play in the future theater of war?" "Unusual Occupations," Robert Benchley, Cruise Sports. "Your Ringside Seat," and news of the day. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Paramount — "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:45. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Bad Men of Texas," Robert Stackl, Jackie Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:35. Stage Show: "11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 7, 9:30.

Scollay — "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Men of the Fleet," "A Hitler Blitzkrieg," "The Quiz Kids Return," "Stranger That Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:58, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:15 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:03, 9:29.

Telepix—"March of Time's Men of the Fleet," "Quiz Kids," "New Bedford," "Carillon Bells," "Discoveries in X-Ray," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Things to Come." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. "Hello Annapolis," "Tom Brown, Jean Parker, 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:50, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—"Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:10. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Pat O'Brien, 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5, 7:45, 10:25.

Uptown—"Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 11, 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

*

Boston Expenditures for Public Welfare at Record Low in Week of August 8

Tobin Reports Sharp Drop In Cost of Relief

Public Welfare expenditures by the City of Boston hit a record low of $422,633 during the week ending Aug. 15, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

This figure does not include soldiers' relief nor expenditures for the care of children who are wards of the city.

Attributing the decline in relief expenditures to the war, which in many cases has brought employment to children as well as fathers formerly on relief, Mayor Tobin said that the figure for last year at the same time was $427,118.

City relief expenditures are partially borne by the Federal and State Governments. Boston pays approximately half of the total, thus expending over $200,000 every week.

The decline would have been considerably greater than $4,485 had it not been for an increase in expenditures for old age assistance, Mayor Tobin pointed out factually, without indicating that he was opposed to the increase.

By act of the State Legislature, the minimum allowance for entirely dependent aged persons is $40 a month. Last year it was $34.67 in Boston. The result was an increase in expenditure during the week ending Aug. 15 of $31,000 over the corresponding period last year.

The comparative figures are as follows:

	Aug. 10-15 1942	Aug. 11-16 1941
Dependent aid	$37,884.80	$52,750.90
Aid to dependent children	106,554.97	125,686.72
Old age assistance	262,100.80	231,429.39
Salaries and administration	16,092.70	17,251.78
Totals	$422,633.27	$427,118.79

Aid to dependent children is assistance given boys and girls whose fathers, mothers, or other relatives are alive but unable to support them completely. It goes to a large number of widows. It also is given to those caring for children whose fathers are habitual drunkards, Mayor Tobin said.

Aid to orphans and other wards comes under a separate budget—that of the Department of Institutions.

Soldiers' Relief is administered separately on the hypothesis that recipients should not be grouped with others receiving aid from the community.

The number of cases under the care of the Overseers of Public Welfare, whose expenditures are cited above, is as follows:

	1942	1941
Dependent aid:	6,637	9,433
Aid to dependent children	3,741	4,169
Old age ass't	15,604	15,455

Music Clubs Hit At Petrillo Ban

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31 (AP)—The National Federation of Music Clubs went directly to President Roosevelt today with a condemnation of James "Caesar" Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians' ban on union members against making musical recordings for radio or other public use.

The Board of Directors adopted a resolution at a convention here urging its entire membership to express disapproval of the ban to the local unions "on the ground that such a ban is detrimental to the morale of a nation at war."

The resolution, which will be sent to the President, Mr. Petrillo and Federal Communications Commission, declared it represented the viewpoint of at least 450,000 citizens "who regard Mr. Petrillo's action as the most serious blow thus far struck at American musical culture." The resolution said the nation "needs the comfort and pleasure given by music in homes or wherever recorded music is used."

Boston Is Seeing 900 Made Citizens

Three hundred men and women were admitted to United States citizenship this afternoon by Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court in Boston, and 600 more will receive similar privileges tomorrow, one of the largest mass naturalization in any two-day period in months.

Judge Sweeney, in addressing the new citizens, contrasted the slave conditions of Nazi-occupied Europe with the freedom of the United States. A small American flag was pinned on the coat of each newly made citizen by representatives of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Gloucester City Assessors Upheld

The refusal of the Board of Assessors of Gloucester to furnish its City Council with a list of tax abatements and the names of the taxpayers involved was upheld today by State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who said he had sent the legal opinion in the case to all boards of assessors in the State "to be used as a guide."

City Solicitor Carlton W. Wonson of Gloucester previously had ruled the assessors did not have to furnish such a list, after the Council, by formal vote, had requested it. Mr. Wonson ruled the tax lists and batements were public records and, as such, open to public inspection but that the assessors, under law, were not obliged to furnish the special list requested.

By a Staff Photographer

It's a Natty Outfit

Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, wearing the new "Waves" uniform for the first time, when she paid a special visit to Wellesley College, of which she is President, to give the address of welcome on Aug. 29 at the earliest opening in the history of the College. Lieut. Commander McAfee has a leave of absence from the College presidency for the "duration" while she renders patriotic service to her country as head of the Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service in the Navy. With her is Mrs. Theodore Haffenreffer, member of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College.

'Top Man' McAfee Inspects Waves for the First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 31—The moment they'd been waiting for—some 30 "Waves" at the United States Naval Training School just opened at Smith College—arrived today when their "top man," Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee came "aboard" for the first time to inspect the first women officers in U. S. Navy history.

Lieutenant Commander McAfee wore the dignified but jaunty new uniform of the Women's Reserve, designed by Mainbocher, who has styled clothes for the Duchess of Windsor and many other famous "best dressed women."

Their director's nautical togs were the object of minute attention and close inspection by the Waves who are still awaiting arrival of fitters to whip their own uniforms into wearable shape.

"Togs" and the Cost

Their first Navy outfit will include a jacket and two-skirt suit, the cost of which has been estimated at $32. The jacket is expected to be price-tagged at $18 and the skirts at $7 each.

Waves will receive the same clothing allowance as their brother Navy officers—$250. But from early indications it appears that the girls are going to have the best of it.

A bit of quick figuring discloses that the Waves will have to dig down for only about $140 for their preliminary wardrobe, including two uniforms, while Navy officers have to come across with about twice that amount.

Two jackets will cost, at $18 each, $36. Two skirts at $7 each, $14. Two navy blue rayon blouses at $4.70 each, $9.40: Three reserve light blue cotton blouses at $3.80 each, $11.40. Three white rayon blouses at $5 each, $15. One hat with three interchangeable crowns and havelock, $21. One raincoat-overcoat, $35.

Required dress for the Waves will also include black ties, white gloves and neutral colored lisle stockings. They will carry a regulation handbag with a strap over the shoulder.

Shoes are black oxfords with an inch-and-a-half heel. For evening the Waves will be permitted to wear pumps with two-inch heels.

What the Waves don for underwear is their own business, according to Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, U. S. N. (retired), commanding officer of the School. "Whether a Wave wears a girdle depends on her personal desire—and how well she'll look in a uniform without one. Whether she wears silk or cotton underwear is her own business. Nor does the Navy care whether she sleeps in pajamas or a night gown," he said.

Possibility of Leaving U. S.

Possibility that women of the Navy may go overseas after all was seen in the disclosure of Lieut. Commander McAfee in a press interview in Boston Saturday. She said she had heard unofficially that a move was under way in Washington to revise the regulations restricting the Waves to continental United States.

"I think the women who have applied want to be used wherever they're needed and they're willing to go wherever they're sent," she declared.

Already the new officer candidates, who will number 129 within a few weeks, are getting accustomed to Navy routine and nautical terms. Stairs from now on are "ladders." Captain Underwood is the "skipper." A floor is the "deck."

Capen House, where the girls are quartered, is the "U. S. S. Capen."

Lieut. (j. g.) Frances Rice of Los Angeles, Calif., trim-looking daughter of Movie Actress Irene Rich, was selected to snap commands that started the girls marching off to Wiggin Tavern for dinner Sunday night.

Miss Rich, a graduate of Smith, resigned a position in the engineering illustrating department of the Lockheed Airplane factory on the West Coast in order to join the Navy.

College deans, Congressmen's daughters, and ex-socialites spring obediently out of their bunks at 6:45 a. m. reveille, march into classes like the greenest school girls, and "fall in" like any rookies in their first taste of a Navy discipline that will fit them for administrative and other jobs where they will replace regular Navy men.

The Macks

Servicemen's Club's Directors

Major and Mrs. Alexander Mack, top and below, respectively, have been named directors of the Red Shield Servicemen's Club at Argonne Lodge, Boston, it is announced by the Salvation Army. The new Club, to open Sept. 1, is at 2 Bulfinch Street, near Scollay Square, and provides sleeping accommodation as well as recreation.

G. O. P. Senate Contest Takes The Spotlight

Continued from Page 1

larger nations and the other of smaller nations (3) a court to settle disputes (4) an international police force for mutual protection against potential aggressors (5) an international labor office to promote the affairs of labor throughout the world.

Mr. Crocker advocates continuation after the war of the international framework now operating among the United Nations for prosecution of the war. This framework, he said, could serve as the basis for international peace activities.

The Republican candidate believes that if the United States had been a member of the League, Mussolini would have been stopped in his Ethiopian aggression and Hitler would never have got started in Germany.

Lashing at isolationism, Mr. Crocker said it "enables the aggressor to attack peaceful nations one by one. It has a great tendency to create war because it tempts and encourages aggressors."

Trade Extensions

Mr. Crocker also favors extension of trade agreements along the lines of the Hull pacts to promote international trade. He insisted that raw materials should be open to all nations.

Similarly Mr. Crocker called for extension of the Atlantic Charter to all peoples.

"We cannot keep the system of dominant races in the East. To do so will bring on a new war later," Mr. Crocker predicted.

Like Senator Lodge Mr. Crocker is a graduate from Harvard Law School in 1905. He served in the Boston Common Council, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, as member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

His international experience includes service from 1924 to 1926 as advisor in foreign affairs to the Government of Siam. He is now conducting a one-man campaign against use of Thailand as the name for the country formerly known as Siam. Thailand, he pointed out, means "land of free people." The country, now in the hands of the Japanese, he said, is hardly a "land of free people."

As honorary Japanese Consul to Boston from 1930 to 1934, Mr. Crocker said he learned much of Japan and its people. He said he repeatedly warned of the danger of war resulting from the fact that the Japanese Army and Navy had the ability to strike without the knowledge or approval of the Japanese State Department.

In Boston over the weekend, Senator Lodge, in an interview, said he plans to do no campaigning during the primary. Instead he will stay in Washington, except weekends, working on the tax measure, which he said will result in a tremendous transformation in American life.

At the same time Senator Lodge reiterated his previous assertion that present war conditions make a heavily financed, politics-as-usual campaign unwise.

Annoyed by repeated criticism that his pre-Pearl Harbor record brands him as an isolationist who cannot be counted upon to back international co-operation for peace after the war, the youthful Massachusetts Senator asserted: "I would like to know what an isolationist is. If Nye and Wheeler are called isolationists I should like to know what I am."

Selective Service

He pointed out that he was the first member of Congress to call for Selective Service. The Senator asserted that his record plainly shows that he wanted to delay entry of the United States into the war until the Army and Navy were fully prepared.

His critics, however, are delving into his public remarks and voting record in an effort to confront the Senator with his own previous assertions at variance with this stand.

Senator Lodge's political position is fairly strong because is is expected that much of the anti-Lodge sentiment within the party will not be translated into actual votes against him. Likewise his service as an Army major in Libya, when he acted as an observer, is expected to help him at the polls, even though now he has been placed on inactive duty. The latter is the result of the Presidential edict that members of Congress must choose between the Army and Congress.

Senator Lodge stated that his own request for continution on active duty was denied by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and that he was ordered to return to the Senate.

The Army, Mr. Lodge said, wants discussion of the military phase in Congress to be reasonable and factual. And to provide such criticism the men must know how modern war is conducted. Having been on Army maneuvers 18 years as a reservist, Mr. Lodge said he has gained such knowledge.

When Senator Lodge defeated James M. Curley in the 1936 election a brilliant political future was predicted for him. At a time when Republican leaders were reluctant to tackle former Governor Curley, Mr. Lodge took the chance and thus leaped from the Massachusetts House to the United States Senate.

Peace Co-operation

In the eyes of many critics Senator Lodge failed to match expectations, bogging down in political maneuvering rather than devoting his activity to statesmanlike consideration of national good.

Senator Lodge emphatically stated, "I favor participation of the United States in international co-operation for peace to the limit of our capabilities, to the full extent of our influence and power."

This assertion came in answer to the claim that the Senator cannot be relied upon to back international peace co-operation and enforcement.

"I am thoroughly impressed with the need for international co-operation for peace by my recent trip which covered more than half the world, including South Africa, Africa and South America. The advancement of aviation and the tremendous striking power of the air forces compel us to interest ourselves in international enforcement of peace."

He added that after the war the United States must maintain a powerful army and navy to implement the organization for international peace.

The primary function of Congress during the war, Mr. Lodge added, is to check on the conduct of the war.

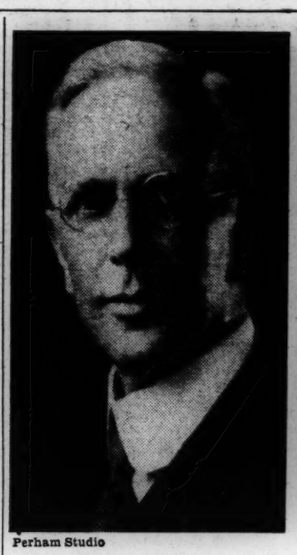
Senator Lodge said that in 1936 he ran for United States Senator "to get rid of Curley." He added that he is running again because he believes the time he has devoted to military education places him in a position to make a contribution to discussion on the military phase before Congress.

This is the first of a series of articles on the Massachusetts primary election campaign.

Saltonstall Puts Watson In Aeronautics Group

Lester Watson of Boston, senior partner of Hayden & Stone Company since 1919, has been appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as member of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. He succeeds Robert Love of Boston who has entered Federal service.

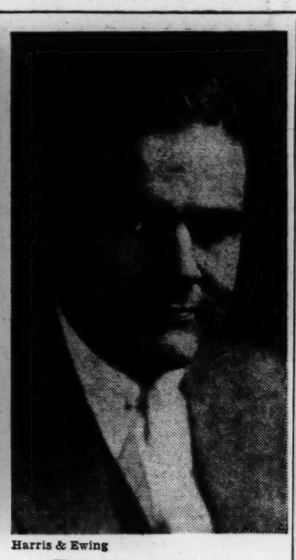
Mr. Watson is a graduate of Harvard College, 1910. During World War I Mr. Watson was a Captain in the Air Service



Perham Studio

Courtenay Crocker

President of Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association.



Harris & Ewing

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

U. S. Senator from Massachusetts who seeks Republican renomination.

Motor Vehicle Registry To Guard Airport

At midnight tonight State Registry of Motor Vehicles Examiner and Investigator Department will take over the task of guarding the Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

They will replace nine State troopers who have guarded the Airport since the State acquired the field six months ago from the City of Boston.

Commissioner MacDonald said that the State Department of Public Safety has been anxious to withdraw the troopers because many of the State Police members are going into military service. The assignment of Registry men was made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the request of Mr. MacDonald.

Nine Registry men will guard the Airport working on three eight-hour shifts. The guard is required by regulations of the Federal Civil Aeronautics Administration. While the Registry men usually are unarmed, they will be supplied with revolvers for the guard duty.

Plan to Drop Postwar Bars On Trade and Aliens Scored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The National Grange, national farm organization, has denounced as "absurd," "visionary" and "fantastic" the free-trade postwar program championed by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association and an editor of Fortune Magazine, who is running for the Republican nomination for Congress against Allen T. Treadway, veteran Republican Congressman from the First District of Massachusetts.

In an article in the September issue of the National Grange Monthly, Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, declares the Buell program offered in a supplement to a recent issue of Fortune, would "open the United States to a flood of immigration and goods which would literally deluge the nation, reducing our standard of living to the level which prevails in the more backward countries of the world and playing havoc with opportunities of employment on the part of those engaged in agriculture and industry".

When inserting the article in the Congressional Record this past week, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, (D) of Colorado, said:

"Mr. Brenckman presents a viewpoint held by many Americans".

The Brenckman article follows in part:

One of the most active and enthusiastic of the planners for a postwar Utopia of world-wide dimensions is Raymond Leslie Buell, who heads a committee of editors that has been set up to make a continuing study of postwar problems and objectives. It is the announced intention of this Committee to formulate concrete proposals from time to time.

In an article which appeared as a supplement to a recent issue of Fortune, Mr Buell said:

"America and Britain should conclude at once a series of agreements aimed at creating a single free area for enterprise, making possible new opportunities after this war for exports and imports and bring about rising national incomes."

Continuing, Mr. Buell declared:

The first step in this program would be a joint declaration by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (taken after consultation with the Dominions, Latin America, and the other United Nations) expressing the hope that concrete steps to implement the Atlantic Charter would soon be taken toward creating liberal trading areas applying to all the United Nations, depending on the wishes of each Ally. As a first step in this direction, the United States and United Kingdom should declare that any tariff restrictions on their own trade would come to an end, say, within six months from now.

Mr. Buell constantly refers to the eventual participation of the whole world in "a common economic life." No more fantastic or visionary approach to the subject has been presented by any other speaker or writer. In developing his proposal, "aimed at creating a single free area for enterprise," Mr. Buell declares: "Free migration would be authorized for nationals of the United States and the United Kingdom and such Dominions as join the area."

Quite naturally, the removal of all protection and all rules and regulations supervising the movements of people and commodities between countries would open the United States to a flood of immigration and goods which would literally deluge the nation, reducing our standard of living to the level which prevails in more backward countries of the world and playing havoc with opportunities of employment on the part of those engaged in agriculture and industry. What free and unrestricted immigration would do to our basic institutions of government and the American Way of Life may easily be imagined. . . .

HOUSECLEANING SPECIALS

Curtains • Pillows

Blankets • Rugs

Laundry Services

Dry Cleansing

Storage of Summer Garments

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

(The Laundry with a Written Guarantee)

The Laundry Using Invisible Marking

65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

Highlands 2800

Coming

September

23

Fall Fashions

For WARTIME WARDROBES

Because Government regulations have brought about changes in clothing design, fall fashions are big news to men and women. The Christian Science Monitor has gathered this news into a special section on Fall Fashions for Wartime Wardrobes, bringing you coast-to-coast reports, with photographs to show what a superlative job the American designers have done. Advertisements of local merchants as well as national advertisers will appear in the section, to help Monitor readers plan their purchases.

Japanese Invaders Driven Back at Milne Bay by Allied Forces Under MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

the Japanese put ashore a strong force Aug. 26.

Milne Bay is about 225 miles southeast of Port Moresby, principal United Nations base in New Guinea, and is 420 miles from the nearest point of the Australian mainland.

Japanese thrusts from the Lae and Salamaua area, about 180-200 miles due north of Port Moresby, were not successful shortly after they landed there last March 8, and the Japanese attempt to penetrate Port Moresby from the rear by way of Kokoda, 60 miles to the east of the Allied base, has been stalled for weeks.

The special communiqué indicated heavy fighting had taken place.

"The Milne Bay area is rapidly being cleared of the enemy," the communiqué said.

The Australian ground forces have been "brilliantly supported by American and Australian air units," it added.

"His losses have been heavy," the communiqué continued. "Some of the remnants of his forces were probably saved from destruction by evacuation by naval warcraft under cover of darkness. All his heavy supplies and equipment, including tanks, were lost."

"The Japanese latest effort was to turn the right flank by a surprise attack at Milne Bay.

"The move was anticipated, however, and prepared for with great care. With complete secrecy the position was occupied by our forces and converted into a strong point. The enemy fell into the trap with disastrous results to him."

Stalingrad:

Nazis Claim Forces 15 Miles From City

While the German official news agency gave out today that the German forces were within 15 miles of Stalingrad, having broken through Soviet positions south of the city, Moscow reports stated that Russian defenses were still holding there, for the sixth day.

Meanwhile, reports from the Rzhev front stated that the Russians had driven past that city to the north and south and had cleared the entire northern bank of the Volga in an offensive which had pushed into the city itself.

Russian troops, riding tanks built in the United States and backed up by heavy Russian artillery, claimed to have battered their way through the German winter line on a nine-mile front.

On the first visit of foreign correspondents to the active front since the battle of Moscow seven months ago, these four points became apparent:

1. The Red Army, despite the exhausting summer battles in the south, has the strength to take the offensive on a limited front.
2. United States material now constitutes a regular part of Red Army equipment and has been tried and found effective in action.
3. The German defense line, erected and expanded in the last seven months west of Moscow, can be broken by concentrated attack.
4. The autumn rains are already starting in this thickly wooded region, bringing the prospect of a long period of relative stalemate.

By a Staff Artist

Commando Target

Map shows small island between Greece and Crete, reported to have been the target of a British Commando raid.

U. S. Tanks Used To Break Nazi Line

Russian officers said that the United States medium and light tanks proved effective in the first major action on this front and that they were used in breaking through the German line.

United States planes and trucks, as well as tanks, have participated in the offensive. Officers said the Airacobras sent from United States factories were some of the best fighters at the Russians' disposal. Tomahawks and British Hurricanes also were used.

On roads leading to the front, Ford and Dodge trucks were carrying supplies to the Red Army. Some jeeps also served as staff cars.

The United States M-3 tanks, the officers said, demonstrated excellent fire power. They were used against enemy artillery points and machine gun nests. The only criticism was that the caterpillar treads were too narrow to bear the weight of the medium tanks and some sank in the mud.

The Germans, however, had the same difficulty. Thirty of 70 of their medium machines of the Fifth Tank Division were buried in mud and used as pill boxes.

The German line which the tanks cracked in co-operation with the Russian artillery proved to be a deep but primitive system based largely on earthworks supported by timber. Only in the second line did the Germans have concrete pillboxes and these lacked steel reinforcement.

The strength of the defenses lay more in the skillful use of natural positions and the organization of crossfire than in actual construction.

German military quarters admitted the Russians had gained from six to 10 miles in three or four weeks of fighting on the Rzhev Front northwest of Moscow but said this offensive now could be regarded as broken.

Rail and Air Points Bombed by Germans

Meanwhile railway objectives and airports east of the Volga came in for heavy blasting by the German Air Force, the communiqué added, and a Soviet gunboat was sunk by antiaircraft artillery in the Black Sea.

The High Command emphasized, however, operations in the area south of the Kuban River in the Western Caucasus. There, it declared, German and Rumanian troops were making continued progress toward the Black Sea.

Northwest of Moscow Russian attacks with strong infantry and tank formations were reported repulsed. Similar attacks failed to gain ground south of Lake Ladoga on the Leningrad Front, the Germans said.

Italian motor torpedo boats—perhaps transported across the breadth of Europe and the Baltic to Finland—sank a Soviet gunboat and merchant ship on Lake Ladoga, the communiqué reported.

The Baltic ports of Königsberg, in East Prussia, Danzig and Stettin were bombed by Russian airmen over the week end. Berlin was also bombed.

It was declared by Moscow that 498 German planes were destroyed during the last week, against a Russian loss of 206.

Mediterranean:

New British Attack On Axis Lifelines

A swift raid by British forces on the small Mediterranean island of Antikythera between Greece and Crete, first disclosed by the Italians, was tacitly, if not officially admitted by British sources as a new surge of British air and sea activity on the Axis lifelines to Africa became evident.

The Italians said the raid on Antikythera, which is only about five miles long and from one to three miles wide, was made by "a small enemy unit" on the night of Aug. 28. The Italian High Command said the raiding party "fled on the quick intervention of our defenses."

In London an authoritative source, who would not allow his name to be used, said "it was not unlikely that some sort of landing was made," adding that "if the report is true and whatever the nature of the landing, it doubtless was of minor importance, corresponding to little more than patrol activity."

"There may have been something there our forces wished to destroy," this source said.

The Air Ministry announced, however, that RAF planes attacked Sicily for more than 24 hours starting on the night of Aug. 26, destroying at least 14 Axis planes and smashing many ground installations. The British lost only three fighters in the operation, which started after a small number of Axis planes attempted to raid Malta, it said.

Sinkings:

Nazis Claim 30 Ships Sunk by Submarines

BERLIN, from German radiocasts, Aug. 31 (AP)—The German High Command said today German submarines during the past week sank 30 ships totaling 181,000 tons in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and off West Africa.

It said five other ships were torpedoed but were not claimed to have been sunk.

[There was no confirmation from United Nations sources of these claims.]

The ships were sunk out of convoys despite a strong defense by United Nations air and naval forces, a communiqué said.

Western Atlantic:

U. S. Merchant Ship Hit in Caribbean

Torpedoing of another United States merchantman by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean was disclosed by the United States Navy, but sharp-shooting Navy gunners aboard drove off the raider and saved the ship.

The torpedo explosion, which nearly wrecked the engine room and killed two seamen, failed to sink the vessel. The submarine surfaced, but Navy gunners fired a shot which narrowly missed the U-boat's conning tower, and the marauder crash-dived.

About 12 hours following the encounter, a Canadian naval vessel steamed up, fastened a tow-line to the damaged merchantman and brought it to a Caribbean port.

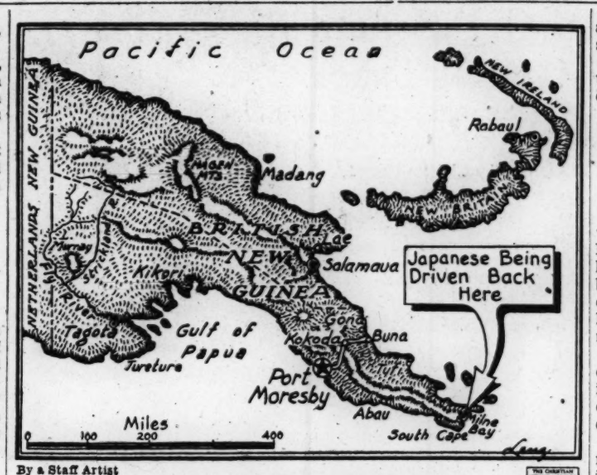
Nine more United Nations merchantmen were sent to the bottom of the Western Atlantic by Axis submarines, official announcements last week revealed, while evidence that Allied forces were successfully countering the Axis undersea offensive in that area was contained in a Berlin report that Germany's U-boats were encountering "vicissitudes" in Atlantic coastal waters.

Belief that the menace of enemy submarines to United Nations shipping lanes in the Western Atlantic has decreased appeared to be held by the American marine insurance underwriters, who last week cut cargo war-risk rates on certain voyages by 5 per cent.

Merchantmen destroyed since Aug. 23 included four United States ships, two British, one Norwegian, one Dutch and one Greek.

The tabulation:

	Week Aug. 23-29	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	1	172
Off Canada	0	41
In Caribbean	3	146
In Gulf of Mexico	1	44
Off South America	4	45
Totals	9	448



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Landing Repulsed Here

Milne Bay, New Guinea, where General MacArthur's forces surprised the Japanese landing party and are now driving it back to the tip of the island.

Writes to Hitler, Marshal Replaced

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 31

The Italian Radio said today Field Marshal Wilhelm Siegmunt List had been replaced as German Commander in Chief in the Balkans by Col. Gen. Alexander Löhr.

Reports and London indicated that the field marshal was transferred from that field after writing Adolf Hitler to criticize present operations and warn against another winter campaign in Soviet Russia.

Dispatches from Ankara three weeks ago said Marshal List was reported in command of an army concentrated on the Soviet front near Moscow for another drive at the Capital.

Chinese Gain:

Lungyu Retaken; Rail-River City

Chinese soldiers were storming the suburbs of Nanchang, Japan's major base at Kiangsi Province for 29 months, and have recaptured the rail-river city of Lungyu in their eastward pursuit of the fleeing Japanese in Chekiang Province, the Chinese reported.

A High Command communiqué officially stated that the Chinese began attacks on the Nanchang outskirts after pursuing enemy units northward from Likiatu, 40 miles south of Nanchang.

Heavy fighting was reported in progress near Lientang, nine miles south of Nanchang, which the Chinese captured Aug. 27. Japanese reinforcements launched a counterattack.

Thus the Chinese were presenting their greatest threat to Nanchang since the Japanese captured it March 27, 1939.

The Japanese and their German allies meanwhile radiocast official reports belittling China's successes in Chekiang and Kiangsi Province and declaring that the Japanese offensive launched last May had successfully achieved its objective of preventing any possibility of the United Nations establishing air bases for raids on Tokyo.

However, the Chinese already have recaptured the three major bases for raids on Japan—at Chuhsien, Lishui and Yushan.

The Chinese High Command announced the capture of the village of Liangkiatu, about 12 miles south of Nanchang, and indicated that the Chinese thus had pushed the Japanese back to the area they held around Nanchang before they began their "disastrous" campaign last May to take Eastern China airfields and seize a railroad route to Singapore.

Fighting During Night Precedes Capture

The High Command has not announced the capture of Lungyu but a Central News Agency dispatch said the city was occupied by the Chinese this morning after spirited fighting during the night.

Lungyu is 20 miles east of Chuhsien, site of the biggest air base in China, and 25 miles northwest of Kinhwa, former Capital of the Province.

It was also reported unofficially that the Chinese had occupied Lanchi, 20 miles northwest of Lungyu and terminus of a branch rail line from Kinhwa.

The Japanese captured Lanchi May 30, 15 days after launching the drive which resulted in occupation of wide areas of Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces and the capture of the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad.

The reoccupation of Lanchi thus would endanger Kinhwa and possibly expedite the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the railway between Lungyu and Kinhwa.

China's present offensive has recaptured nearly 350 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway and most of the territory Japan gained this summer in the two provinces.

The Japanese, however, tell a different story. A Tokyo report radiocast by Berlin quoted Japanese imperial headquarters as saying the Chinese had not scored successes in their drive; that they had merely occupied districts evacuated by the Japanese in the course of a "regrouping" of their soldiers in the two provinces; and that the Japanese held "all important strategical districts" in the two provinces from which an air offensive might be started against Japan.

U. S. Units in China

Americans Damage Enemy Installations

A communiqué issued today by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters said in Chungking that on Aug. 28 American bombers attacked Japanese installations in the vicinity of Hoangsupsi and Psolu in Northern Indo-China.

Enemy installations at both places were damaged and a railway in the vicinity of Psolu was extensively damaged.

On Aug. 29 American bombers with fighter escort attacked Lashio in Northern Burma.

The two objectives were the airport area and a warehouse area southeast of Lashio.

Thirty-two hits were scored in the airport area with direct hits on hangars and the runway.

Egypt:

Axis Landing Fields Bombed by Americans

American planes attacked enemy landing fields east of Matruh and harbor and dock facilities at Tobruk on the night of Aug. 29, causing mile-square fires and heaving explosions, it was announced today.

Both medium and heavy bombers participated in the operation, it was stated by American headquarters, and all American aircraft returned safely.

British four-engined bombers flew beside the United States craft in the battering raid against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communications.

Brilliant desert moonlight aided them, and bombs caused large, rapidly spreading fires in supply dumps, along jetties, and left an enemy ship blazing in the harbor at Tobruk.

India:

Large U. S. Force Builds Resources

A New York Times dispatch by Herbert L. Matthews from "a town in India" said today that an American force numbering thousands was there developing its resources.

"Curiously enough, the only abundance here is an enormous quantity of precious material booked for China under lease-lend that cannot get to China now that the Burma Road is closed and cannot be used by the Americans and British because of that technicality," Mr. Matthews wrote. The town was unidentified, but this might indicate it was in Eastern India near Burma, where the Japanese have concentrated troops.

"Right now this town can take everything that the enemy might throw at it," Mr. Matthews added.

U. S. Pilots in Britain Move From Training Into Combat

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT AN AMERICAN PURSUIT STATION IN BRITAIN, Aug. 31—I have just seen an all-American pursuit squadron here hurl itself into action.

A staccato message came through to pilots as we chatted at a dispersal point. In a moment a dozen of them were running full tilt to their waiting Spitfires. Quickly into the cockpits, they warmed up their engines into an impatient roar, taxied simultaneously toward the starting point, and then went rushing down the runway in rapid succession to soar up into the blue questing for battle with the Nazis.

This sudden drama, prelude to a sky-scouring from which all returned safely, was all in a day's work. But it emphasizes the emergence of the United States Air Force here from advanced operation training with the Royal Air Force into combat on an all-American squadron basis.

Prefers Spitfires

I asked one American pilot who took part in the Dieppe battle whether he preferred the Spitfire he was using to the American P-39 his squadron used at Selfridge Field, Mich., between February, 1940 and the time it moved to England. He replied "Certainly." The reason he gave—a reason shared apparently by all his brother pilots—was that American ships have not yet had an opportunity to evolve from actual fighting experience. "They will," he added.

The Americans have made a big impression on the British here by the way they have handled supply and maintenance problems that prevented them from getting into action in a big way as rapidly as the public expected.

I had a talk on this subject with the line chief, Master Sergeant Albert Rangel, a Texan whose father and mother are Mexicans. "We are doing as well now with British ships as we did with American ones," he said. "In the big show last week we were giving the Spitfires a short turnaround. In that time, they landed, were serviced, refueled, reloaded with ammunition, and sent on their way again."

Sergeant Rangel showed me a letter in Spanish he had received from his father in which Mr. Rangel senior said he hoped after the war that Britain and America would stay as close together as they are getting now in order to fight it.

Fought Germans Before

This is the second time Sergeant Rangel has fought with the British against the Germans. He was with the motor transport in Coblenz and other German towns with the Army of Occupation and is heading for a quarter of a century of Army service, 17 of them with the Army Air Corps. He has had 12 years with pursuit planes after a prelude on observation craft and now he is at the top of his tree. Maintenance work, he explained, is divided into two sections—emergency and line. The former attends to quick repairs and general servicing, the latter requires a long time and more elaborate work.

In all phases of their work here, the Americans say they have had valuable co-operation from the RAF.

"They haven't shown any desire to run our affairs for us," said one pilot. "But they have spared no effort to give us all the help we've needed. At the start that was plenty. But it has been growing less all the while as we become trained to European conditions and become more and more self-sufficient in regard to ground equipment."

'Jock Columns' Strike Hard Against Enemy in Desert

Wide World-Associated Press

CAIRO, Aug. 31—"First into battle—last out." That's their precept.

Their job is to strike the enemy where it is most effective—punching vital supply lines and raiding transports. They are lucky if they get five hours sleep at night and would be surprised if they were offered leave before the present campaign is over.

Communiqués call them "mobile" columns, "harassing," or "flying" columns. They call themselves "Jock columns." And they do it with a reverence for their originator, the late "Jock" Campbell, V. C., D. S. O., M. C., was killed in a motor accident only a fortnight after his V. C. award for his work at Sidi Rezegh.

The "Jock columns" have been stepped up in hitting power since Brigadier Campbell, then commanding the 7th Support Group of the famous 7th armored division, originated them for a new type of desert fighting. That was just after the first withdrawal from Cyrenaica.

Today a typical "Jock column" consists of two troops of 25 pounders—the main hitting force—two companies of riflemen, antitank and antiaircraft artillery for protection, and armored cars and tanks for striking.

Close to Battleline

They are a little on the style of the long-range desert group, but have more power, the same daring, and are rather closer to the battleline.

They have the same limitations in some respects as the long-rangers. They have to be a lot lighter than the forces they may have to combat in an emergency. Although their main job is to eliminate the enemy's supply columns, they frequently find themselves up against sterner stuff.

In the current desert campaign such columns have engaged as many as 30 enemy tanks in one day. One small party halted and bagged a German Mark 3 tank.

Aggressively significant in the vocabulary of the men of the "Jock columns" is their substitution of the title "tank-hunters" for "anti-tank" as applied to mobile six-pounder crews.

The armored corps soldier is tough but he doesn't like the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose newscasts he listens to, for saying so. Like it or not, his daily routine proves it.

That routine begins with the false dawn just before the night is through. It is then that the Observation Post crews get under way, setting out from the leaguer—the column's dossing down place for the night—a short while before the main group is astir.

Spotting the Enemy

These O.P.'s are small affairs, numbering the O.P. officer, his driver and radio-telephone operator, and his bodyguard of tank-hunters and their officer. Their task is to seek out the enemy and spot targets for the main striking force of the column to land into with twenty-five pounder and armor. They may go two or more miles out from the main body over wadi-cut desert.

The O.P. job is a dangerous one, since it involves sitting in practically full view of the enemy, who knows very well what you are up to when he sees you, and quite reasonably takes exception to it. O.P. units are often shelled and attacked by armored cars and tanks, but they regard machine-gun fire as the worst menace since it is harder to range on and annihilate isolated machine-gun posts than either to break up a tank attack with six-pounders or to silence enemy artillery with directed fire from one's twenty-five pounders farther back.

"Jock" Campbell was a hard man to live up to, but his work goes on with the "Jock columns." "Do you remember what Jock said when Earwig's truck conked out? . . . "Jock would have done it this way" . . . "Jock would send in a 'honey' " . . . . Jock this and Jock that. All day long.

Way out ahead in advance—the "Jock columns" will be the last to withdraw.

Hitler Seeks Dakar

Continued from Page 1

Axis is part of their policy to prepare the ground in advance should Hitler suddenly decide to go into Northwest Africa via Spain in order to attempt to seal up the Western Mediterranean.

There have been contradictory reports as to the situation in Dakar itself. From French sources, it is stated that Mr. Laval has reinforced Dakar defenses recently and ordered a state of constant alert.

Opinion Divided on Defense

Other reports from African sources, on the contrary, indicate that the economic situation in and around Dakar has deteriorated, and that Dakar defenses are by no means as strong in either men or morale as they were at the time of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's abortive attempt to capture the port on Sept. 23, 1940.

The British are seriously concerned at information to the effect that some Axis submarines which have been doing serious damage in the South Atlantic and Caribbean area have been based at Dakar.

The German-controlled radio recently broadcast a denial of this purporting to come from official circles in Vichy. But there are indications that German submarines have been refueling somewhere along the West African coast in the neighborhood of Dakar.

Long War Forecast By Admiral King

By the Associated Press

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 31—"It's going to be a long war," Admiral Ernest J. King asserted at a luncheon in his honor. "We'll really hit our stride in about a year's time."

The Commander of the United States Fleet yesterday laid the cornerstone of a shaft dedicated to the residents of his native Lorain who are in the armed services.

"Our great difficulty today is in implementing all of the eight fronts at the same time," he said. "We'll be able to do it, but first we must have more tools. . . . We must not forget that we're still amateurs at fighting compared to the people we are fighting.

Grew Warns of Long War Facing United Nations in Asia

Continued from Page 1

tack must have been quick, devastating and thorough since Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reports that the Japanese lost every pound of an enormous quantity of heavy equipment landed.

Enemy Weaker in Air

Reports from Australia term the Milne Bay victory the greatest in the area under General MacArthur's command.

Although there is some evidence that complete Allied plane losses throughout the Southwestern Pacific are not, or have not been divulged, there seems little doubt but that enemy air power has suffered severely during the past few weeks, perhaps accounting for his singular lack of success in the Solomons and on New Guinea.

The latest report tells of 24 enemy planes, at least 18 of them bombers, which were sent over Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons. Three bombers and four of the highly-touted Zero fighters were destroyed without, the Navy asserts, the loss of a single American plane.

According to an unofficial count by newsmen, the Japanese now have lost at least 111 planes in the Tulagi area. American losses have been given for only part of the time, but they are believed to have been markedly less than the enemy's.

In line with the warning of Ambassador Grew and others familiar with the Japanese temperament, war officials here are convinced that the Japanese will prepare greater and greater attacks upon Allied positions in the Southwest Pacific until beaten once and for all.

Strength is lent to these predictions by the fact that the American victory in the Solomons is obviously embarrassing to the Japanese from a military, naval, and aerial point of view. To this must be added the humiliation which the highly sensitive Japanese must feel over their first major defeats at the hands of Western troops.

Suggestions from Australia that the Japanese position in New Guinea had become so serious that the enemy might be forced to relinquish his bases at Salamaua, Lae, and Buna are not being taken very seriously in Washington.

It is pointed out that the enemy is certainly no worse off in that area than are the United Nations and that there is not the slightest indication of the Allies giving up Port Moresby. The probable result will be increased Japanese reinforcements, it is held.

Gulf Storm's Toll Is Three Fatalities

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 31 (AP)—A week-end Gulf storm which swept 200 miles of the Texas country caused at leas three fatalities and tremendous damage to property and crops.

Hardest hit was the town of Matagorda, 100 miles up the coast from here, where the storm was described as the worst in 20 years. Part of the town was under five to eight feet of water for a while.

Palacios, Port Lavaca, Rockport, and Refugio also were hard hit. Camp Hulen, at Palacios, was evacuated before the storm struck.

San Antonio and Austin, a little more than 100 miles inland, also felt the blow. At San Antonio the storm was reported the most damaging in 50 years. An estimated $300,000 was done there to property and crops.

Power and communication lines were down throughout the affected area.

Damage to the Corpus Christi section was confined largely to oil derricks and light structures.

ZIRKIN'S GREATEST
FUR SALE
brings you guaranteed values!
Zirkin
821 14th Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAZEL'S DAIRY, Inc.
FALLS CHURCH, VA.
GRADE A PASTEURIZED
MILK
Call
FALLS CHURCH 1227
Delivery in
Arlington and Fairfax Counties

The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
National 2142
Hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A New Idea in Furniture!
INTERCHANGEABLE
SPACE-SAVING MODERN
Here is a homemaker's delight in furniture. New room arrangements—furniture that can be moved from bedroom to living room to dining room. All because this Modern has been designed to be interchangeable. What's more it's been scaled to save every inch of space—to go into small apartment or room. And it is so reasonably priced too.
Furniture—Fifth Floor
Lansburgh's
7th, 8th and E Streets
Lansburgh's is only a few minutes by bus from the Union Station

We have buyers and renters for homes in N. W. Washington, D. C., and nearby Maryland.
Property Listings Invited
THOMAS L PHILLIPS
Member Real Estate Board
Woodley 7900
3518 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNEXPECTED
Kuppenheimer
and
Grosner Suits
Fall and Winter Weights
FURTHER REDUCED!
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH, 11TH, F AND G STREETS Phone District 5300
The New Gift Shop Gives Fresh Interest and Charm to Your Selections
Made for giving, designed to solve your present problems. Brand new, full of new ideas chosen with care and excellent taste. Here you will find many things you have dreamed of owning for your home—for another's home, the perfect gift. Selections are Chinese, English and American.
THE NEW GIFT SHOP, FIFTH FLOOR

Japan's Rout in Solomons Is Told by Eyewitnesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Two eye-witness accounts of how the United States Marines broke Japan's grip on strategic island bases in the Solomon Islands have been released by the Navy Department.

Under a Guadalcanal date line, Aug. 14 (delayed), Second Lieutenant H. L. Merillat, Marine Corps public relations officer who went ashore in the second line of assault craft, wrote the story of initial surprise followed by bitter fighting at close quarters before the Japanese were defeated.

Lieutenant Merillat, a Rhodes Scholar before he entered the Marines, emphasized that this is an account of the first raising of the Stars and Stripes in place of the Japanese flag on territory retaken by land action of United States forces.

"Long before dawn on the seventh (of August) things were humming aboard the ships of the armada slipping silently into the passage between Guadalcanal and Florida Islands," he wrote.

Cruiser's Guns Open Show

"About dawn I went out on the top deck of my transport. The weather had been on our side. Low clouds and mist had concealed our progress toward the Solomons all day on the sixth. They had cleared during the night and the stars guided us on our way. At 0500 (5 a. m.) we could make out the dim outline of Guadalcanal to starboard. There was no sign of activity on the shore. At 0525 (5:25 a. m.) general quarters sounded and the ship's crew took battle stations. At 0605 (6:05 a. m.), "stand by to lower boats." Then came what all of us had been waiting tensely to see and hear: At 0617 (6:17 a. m.) a cruiser's guns boomed and a salvo of shells landed in the laps of the Japs on Guadalcanal.

"At 0700 (7 a. m.) came the order to lower boats. Methodically they were swung out on their davits and lowered into the water. The ships bearing marines who were to land in the first wave had already lowered away and soon the water about the transports was swarming with hundreds of speedy landing boats. New ramp landing and tank lighters were getting their first test in combat. Amphibious tractors, carrying engineering supplies, began their churning progress toward the beach, to be on hand when the speedier landing boats first hit the shore line.

First of Marines Land

"0800 (8 a. m.) was 'H-Hour' (attack hour), when the first wave of marines landed on Tulagi. We could hear destroyers pumping high explosives into the beach. Then the barrage lifted, the marines landed and a tiny South Sea island became the first battlefield in America's first offensive in World War II.

"Meanwhile the landing boats were gathering for the assault on Guadalcanal. Proudly flying the Stars and Stripes, the boats took on their loads of marines and equipment and circled in the rendezvous area between the transports and the line of departure marked by two destroyers. I went in early, so I was on the water when the first wave hit the beach. As our boat sped across the line of departure an amber flare from the shore announced that Combat Group A under Col. L. P. Hunt had landed.

"We hit the beach about 1000 (10 a. m.) and learned that CG-A had landed without resistance. The beach presented a busy scene. Already tank lighters were pulling up with their iron monsters. Amphibian tractors, which the marines call "alligators," chugged ashore, equally at home on land or water. A steady stream of marines was pouring out of boats. By 1046 combat Group B, under Colonel C. B. Cates, was landing and lining up for its advance to the southwest; scattered rifle shots marked the advance of the marines as they fanned out through the tall grass and coconut grove.

Japanese Bombers Arrive

"We counted on the Japs arriving to bomb us about noon, figuring it would take that long for them to organize a flight of bombers in Rabaul (in New Britain) and fly them down to Guadalcanal. Our guess was only a few hours off; in mid-afternoon bursting bombs and a sky full of flak announced their arrival. Rising-Sun bombers attacked our ships in the roads, without hitting any. Several were shot down. An hour and a half later the Japs attacked again, with dive bombers this time. They hit one of our destroyers. Two Japs more were shot down.

"That first day our advance was slow. There were no contacts with the enemy, for their whereabouts was unknown (we later learned they had scurried to the hills) and the thick, tall grass and deep feeders of the Ilu River made a cautious advance imperative. At 1600 (4 p. m.) headquarters arrived on the shore and set up a command post in a palm grove south of the east branch of the Ilu. There we bivouacked for the night.

"On the second day, Aug. 8, the Marines on Guadalcanal pushed westward to take possession of the big new airfield which the Japs had obligingly built for us, and to occupy and defend the area around Lunga Point. Combat Groups A and B completed the operation during the day, meeting no resistance until one group reached Kukum. There, south of the area occupied by the Marines, they ran into snipers and machine-guns in dugouts manned by Japanese. The area was quickly mopped up, but nightly Jap patrols slip into our lines.

Enemy Takes to Hills

"It became apparent after the first day that the Jap forces in the Lunga area had run to the hills when the American onslaught began on Aug. 7. As we moved into their camps we found evidence that they had left in a hurry. Meals were still on the table, personal gear was tossed in all direction, valuable equipment was left intact. Ammunition dumps, pompoms, artillery, fuel, radio equipment, trucks, cars, refrigerating equipment, road rollers, electric power plants—all were found just as the Japs had set them up and used them, except for the damage done by naval gunfire and bombing. A fine airport, with a runway 1,400 yards long already completed, was almost ready to receive planes.

"At noon on the 8th our visitors in the sky returned, this time bent on a daring raid. As our transports dispersed out to the open sea the Jap bombers came in. Almost skimming the waves, they bunged in among the transports and cargo ships. I was watching from the beach of Guadalcanal and saw the big bombers burst into flames as they ran into murderous antiaircraft fire from the ships. One, two, three—then I lost count in the confusion of the battle. Some ran the gantlet of ack-ack and headed for the open sea, only to fall prey to our Navy fighters darting at them from high above.

Few Enemy Bombers Return

"We heard that 40 bombers had started on their mission; we heard that few returned to their base. Certainly their losses were enormous. In their suicidal raid over the strait they hit one of our transports. The Japs' second attempt to disrupt our operation had failed miserably.

"The night of Aug. 8 was one of alarms and excitement. We learned later that fighting was still continuing across the straits in the Tulagi area. In Guadalcanal it was a sleepless night for other reasons. First, the rains came, in a drizzle and then in torrents. The command post had moved west, and we were bivouacked beneath the trees without tents. Everyone and his gear was thoroughly drenched.

"Trying to get a cat nap in our puddles of water we were aroused by a thunderous bombardment. Out at sea to the west the big guns spoke. Flashes of light told us that a naval battle was in progress. We do not yet know the full story of that battle, but we do know that the Jap ships were turned back—ships which undoubtedly had slipped toward Guadalcanal and Tulagi to blast us by night, to sink our transports and supply ships and bombard our forces on land before we were fully dug in and squared away. The Japs' third determined attempt to knock us out had failed.

Routing Out Snipers

"After the sound of battle receded and we were bedding down again in our puddles, rumors flew thick that the Japs were attempting to land on the beach 200 yards north of the main command post. Flares dropped by Jap planes to mark Lunga Point gave a ring of truth to the alarm, and in the darkness and rain our own landing boats had been mistaken for the enemy. The truth was learned before any damage was done.

"Since then we have been digging in, scouting out enemy detachments, potting the pesky snipers one by one, getting ready for anything that may come. A few Jap planes make us a daily visit, about noon, but are of more interest as chronometers than as raiders. Enemy subs pop up in the Strait now and then and lob a few shells into Guadalcanal. In any case, their periodic popping has become part of the accustomed music of Guadalcanal, and we pay little attention.

"The Marines have what they want, and they mean to hold it.

"Our comrades in the Tulagi area have had a tough fight. The Japs there, cut off from escape, well dug in, and strongly armed, fought from their fortresses to the last man. . . .

Met Some Lively Action

"The honor of being the first to land in America's Pacific offensive fell to a company under the command of Capt. E. J. Crane. They landed on the west side of a Florida Island promontory which overlooks the island fortress of Tulagi, which the raider battalion was to assault half an hour later. They met no opposition at this point, but late in the day were to see some lively action.

"The first wave of the raider battalion, under the command of Col. Merritt Edson, hit the beach in the northwest end of Tulagi. It is a hilly wooded area and the marines expected tough going. The Japs apparently expected no landing, however, and offered no opposition on the beach. One man was lost by a sniper's bullet, the rest landed safely.

"Avoiding the trails along the shore, which were commanded by steep cliffs, the raiders made their way along both sides of the central ridge of the little island, pushing through dense brush and woods. In two hours and a half they covered a mile and a half, from the beach to the southeast.

"Then the shooting started. The marines came up against a strongly defended hill where a concentration of machine-gun nests held them up an hour. The battle was joined at short range, with marines sneaking up on nests of Japs concealed in caves and crawling down the steep cliffs to drop hand grenades into the cliff holes. . . .

Enemy Fought to the Last

"Not one of the hundreds of Japanese on the island surrendered. They had to be blasted out of each position. Their defense was built around small groups in dugouts and caves, communicating with each other by radio. In many of the cliffside strongholds, radios were found. In one cave, on the third day, a Jap was still firing from his deep cavern after all his comrades had been shot. . . .

"The assault on Gavutu, mile-long island which was the site of the principal Japanese seaplane base in the Solomons, began at 12 (noon) on the seventh. . . .

"In two days of bitter fighting the marines cleaned out the Japs on Gavutu. . . .

"The next day (Aug. 9) the Tanambogo fortress was finally cracked by marines under Lieut. Col. R. G. Hunt."

In another report of the Guadalcanal action, dated Aug. 14, Sergt. James W. Hurlbut, of Arlington, Va., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, wrote that:

"Contrary to precedent in amphibious operations, the offensive action in the Solomons was accomplished with comparatively small losses for attacking Marine forces and disastrous casualties for the defending Japanese."

The Situation Well in Hand

Associated Press

The Marines Land in the Solomons

Top: Here they are starting to land from their landing barges on Guadalcanal Island, one of the small islands held by the Japanese in the Solomon Islands. In the background are other loads of Marines plowing their way to the beach from the transports.

Bottom: On the beach of Guadalcanal organizing before advancing on the Japanese forces. Also seen is one of the tanks that did good service.

Iran Looms as Rich Goal Of Possible New Axis Drive

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 31—The advance of the Germans into the Caucasus and the establishing of a separate Iran-Iraq command under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson following Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the Middle East focuses attention again on the future of Iran [Persia]. Indeed, it is generally felt in foreign military circles here that Hitler intends to undertake a winter campaign against Iran and gain possession of its rich oilfields should the plans of the German High Command succeed during the coming two months.

A winter campaign against Iran could only be undertaken if the Germans should succeed in reaching Astrakan on the Caspian Sea and the vital port of Baku itself. Foreign military opinion here is doubtful whether Hitler will be able to conquer the Caucasus itself before winter. However, reliable reports reaching here from Teheran indicate that despite United Nations' precautions, Axis agents are still active inside Iran and that they have spent vast sums in preparing the way for Hitler's ambitious plans for a final drive toward Iran.

Prior to the joint Anglo-Soviet occupation of Iran last year, the Nazis had spent millions in Iran, and with the aid of the old Shah they gained a strong hold on Iranian youth and the Iran Army. The United Nations have arrested or suppressed most of these Axis agents since the occupation, but 100 of the most dangerous still remain unaccounted for and, driven underground, they are still continuing their subversive work in remote villages and towns often 500 miles from the nearest Russian or British garrison.

These agents, who live with the Iranians and speak their language, are usually disguised as Kurdish tribesmen and only local Iranians themselves could identify them or betray them, but these have all been bought. These men act with great discretion and usually move only among the Iranians, never leaving their mountain strongholds. But they are known to have large funds, mostly in British gold.

Recent evidence of these hidden Axis agents was revealed in the murder of the wife of an American radio reporter, Winston Burdett. Mrs. Burdett discovered too much regarding the activities of Axis agents and was murdered at their orders by Kurdish tribesmen. Moreover, only three weeks ago the British Consul and a companion were murdered while investigating details of a robbery and the destruction of a stranded British plane.

However, apart from these assassinations, investigation has proved that the activities of these agents are reaching even wider and more dangerous fields inside the country itself.

For example, there is ample proof that Iran produces more than sufficient wheat for its own needs—yet shortage is now so great that serious bread riots involving fatalities have taken place with natural and intended reaction amongst the illiterate population who declare "since the British and Russians have come, there is not enough to eat."

Inquiries have shown United Nations authorities that the wheat has been "cornered" by a small group of Iranian businessmen, and suspicions that the money to do this was provided by hidden Axis agents have frequently been voiced.

The fact that Axis agents are still taking such risks and that the Germans still are pouring money secretly into Iran makes it clear that Hitler's winter plan is not fantasy. It is thought in Middle East Army centers that Hitler, apart from stealing Iranian oil, may try to reach the Persian Gulf and attempt to make a juncture with the Japanese who might attempt a landing on the shores of the gulf.

It is pointed out in these circles that by concentrating attention on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Egypt the Axis hopes to distract United Nations' attention from Iraq and Iran and thus facilitate Axis plans. But luckily the United Nations have forestalled German strategy and already reinforcements have arrived in Iran and Iraq. It is estimated that the British now have 150,000 men in Iran, that the Russians have 10 divisions in the Caucasus and Northern Iran.

Iraq has also been reinforced and the Iraqi Prime Minister's recent declaration that his country would declare war on Germany should the Germans reach its frontiers shows that Iraq is confident it can be defended. Moreover, the Allies Army in Palestine has been reinforced and soon there will be 140,000 Polish troops in Palestine alone—most of these have come from Russia and are trained and good soldiers.

Mr. Churchill's recent personal visit to Iran and his conversations in Cairo with Army leaders in the Middle East has impressed both Iran and Iraq and shows that the Allies are well aware of the possible dangers in Iran. Indeed the fate of this country depends largely on the success of the German drive into the Caucasus itself. At present the defense of Stalingrad and the Caucasian mountain range still bar the way to Hitler's plans but whatever happens in Iran is likely to be in the news during the coming months and for this reason it is gratifying to know that the United Nations are tightening their grip on the country.

AEF in Ulster Protested

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 31 (AP)—The outlawed Irish Republican Army issued a manifesto today charging that the presence of United States troops in Northern Isreland is an act of aggression.

It asserted that the I. R. A. reserved the right to use "whatever measures present themselves" to clear the territory of such forces.

If hostilities were resumed between the British and Irish and the Americans were drawn into the conflict, it said, the responsibility must rest with those "who presumed to use Northeast Ireland as a military base without the Irish people's free consent."

[The Irish Republican Army, an extremist organization, has been outlawed both in Eire and Northern Ireland. It is violently anti-British and against the partition of Ireland. It has been charged in the past with many acts of terrorism.]

At the same time capital punishment sentences imposed on five Belfast members of the I. R. A. for the Easter slaying of a policeman have been commuted and agitation persisted today for reprieve of a sixth.

Execution sentences of four, whose ages range from 18 to 21 years, were commuted by the Governor General, the Duke of Abercorn, to life imprisonment. The capital sentence of another was changed to imprisonment for 15 years.

The official notice did not specify the reason for the commutations. The action, however, was taken after widespread demands both in Eire and in Ulster for easing of the penalty and the case was generally regarded as adding to the strain upon relations between Eire and Britain.

More than 200,000 persons signed a reprieve petition and 10,000 attended a mass meeting in Dublin to protest that the execution of six men for the killing of one was contrary to British law and precedent.

Appeals were made to prime minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Great Britain's Home Security Minister, Herbert Morrison.

A Dublin reprieve committee announced it would continue to seek a reprieve for the sixth man and warned that Sept. 2 would be made a day of mourning by the Irish people if the execution occurred.

National Reform Ahead of World Plan

By Walter W. Van Kirk

Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America

England and the United States are more nearly in agreement in the economics of peace than on the politics of peace. Everywhere I went in the Island I discovered that people were talking about Vice-President Wallace's recent address before the Free World Association. When Mr. Wallace declared that "the peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man, not merely in the United States and England, but also in India, Russia, China and Latin America—not merely in the United Nations, but also in Germany and Italy and Japan" . . . he struck a note that is being widely echoed througout England.

"By our own professions," said Sir Stafford Cripps, "we have condemned the old inequalities, whether between ourselves and the so-called subject races, or between one class and another in our own country." I talked with Sir Stafford in his headquarters in Whitehall. The manner and content of his speech convinced me that England was determined, once the war is over, to draft a new economic order not only for the Island and its people but for the peoples of the world.

If England is somewhat less precise than ourselves in the definition of postwar political aims, she is no less eager than are we to build a new economic order. One has only to call the roll of the responsible leaders of the British Government to be convinced of this.

Peace Under Employment

Said Foreign Secretary Eden: "If there are 3,000,000 unemployed here, and countless millions of unemployed in Europe and America and Asia, you will not get peace. If there is unemployment and malnutrition and animal standards of life, and poverty that can be remedied is not remedied, in any part of the world, you will jeopardize peace."

Said Mr. Bevin: "You cannot have a decent civilization if you leave the peasant of the world underpaid and, in spite of the fact that he grows the food of the world, underfed and in poverty.' Said the Labor Party Conference: "This Conference affirms that there must be no return after the war to an unplanned competitive society, which inevitably produces economic insecurity, industrial inefficiency, and social inequality."

It was to utterances such as these that my attention was called while in England. Churchmen particularly, from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster downward, spoke about the new economic order that must be fashioned by the builders of tomorrow's world.

The Anglo-American Pact of February, 1942, called for postwar "participation, by all countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples, to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and the reductional of tariffs and other trade barriers."

Pattern of Economy

This means, if it means anything, that a new pattern of international economic conduct is in the making. I found British people generally prepared to renounce the discriminatory tariff policies embodied in the Ottawa Agreements and anxious to know whether there was a like disposition in the United States to abandon high tariff legislation.

Beyond tariffs there is a considerable measure of agreement in both countries with respect to the need of stabilizing currencies. There is agreement on establishing a democratically controlled international bank through which capital may be made available for development projects in all parts of the world; on expanding and strengthening the work of the International Labor Organization; and, in keeping with the Fourth Point of the Atlantic Charter, on facilitating access by all States, great or small, victor and vanquished, to the raw materials required for economic prosperity.

Postwar Views

The first necessity for postwar settlement is a close understanding between America and Britain as to the pattern of the new order. How close the two peoples have come in their peace ideas is discussed by Mr. Van Kirk, who, as leader of an American church commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace, has just returned from a trip to Britain on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writer sets forth his impressions in four articles of which this is the second.

There is in England, as in the United States, a desire to dovetail the resources of nations having surplus commodities with the needs of other nations that lack these commodities. Or, as set forth by the Delaware Study Conference of the American Churches "to end the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty."

Control of Armament

What to do with the heavy industry of Germany after the war to prevent the use of such industry for the construction of still another military machine is being discussed more in England than in America.

The Archbishop of Canterbury came forward with the rather startling proposal that the industrial resources of the Ruhr, and of some of the neighboring countries beyond the frontiers of Germany, be placed, after the war, under the control of an international syndicate.

As explained by the Archbishop such international control of German industry was necessary "so that there should not be the combination of economic interests and purely national interests in the uttermost development of the resources of that area."

Asked how he proposed setting Germany's economic house in order while at the same time he contemplated denying that country the resources of her heavy industries, Dr. Temple replied that what he had in mind was some kind of international planning of the production, distribution, and consumption of the main resources of the world.

There appears to be in England, no less than in the United States, a recognition that the reform of domestic economy within the individual nation is an absolutely indispensable step toward the establishment of a just and equitable international economy.

Distribution of Wealth

There is in England more of a revolutionary conception on the economic implications of the present crisis than there appears to be in the United States. This may be due to the fact that during the past decade, under the New Deal, there has been a courageous and, in many respects, a successful effort to secure a more equitable distribution of the national wealth. But whether for this or some other reason there is in England a more "leftish" tendency on the economic front.

Sir Richard Acland's Forward March Movement has joined hands with J. B. Priestley's 1941 Committee in a new Common Wealth Movement. The purpose of this movement is to place under public ownership and control the basic industries, utilities and services of England.

This declared purpose is not far removed from that of the recent Labor Party Conference in which Trade Union leaders expressed the belief that "the socialization of the basic industries and services of the country, and the planning of production for commodity consumption is the only lasting foundation for a just and prosperous economic order in which political democracy and personal liberty can be combined with a reasonable standard of living for all citizens."

This emphasis upon common ownership is in striking contrast to the view prevailing in the United States that full economic justice, both on the national and international fronts, may be achieved within the framework of a free economy operating under social controls.

Arabs Favor Allies

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 31 (AP)—Robert Strachan, of Toronto, arriving here on a Pan American African Clipper after three years in Arabia, said the Arabs are wholeheartedly in favor of the United Nations.

"The Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the German-Italian activities in the Mohammedan areas of North Africa, and the Japanese conquest of Malaya and Java, which has killed Arabian trade with those lands, have made them anti-German, anti-Italian, and anti-Japanese," Mr. Strachan said.

"No 'Lawrence of Arabia' is needed in this war to bring the desert tribes to the side of the United Nations," he observed.

Mr. Strachan has been financial adviser to Jafar Bin Manfer Sultan of Hadhramant.

New Quartermaster Officers' School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Aug. 31—The War Department has established a new school here for the training of officers for the Quartermaster Corps. In announcing the establishment of the Army School, Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur said the training is to be open to graduates of universities throughout the nation who have compleetd two years of basic R. O. T. C. training.

The program will be carried out as a part of the Graduate School of Business at Stanford and is the only Quartermaster Corps unit on the Pacific coast offering the officer training on the graduate level. It is scheduled to open on Sept. 28.

Those men completing the six-quarter, 18-month program of work, leading to the degree of master of business administration, will be commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve, Quartermaster Corps. The college graduates accepted for the training must be under 26 years of age.

BOOKS *from* LONDON

J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.

Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application

BUMPUS

A 'Watertight' Guarantee

Never take risks when buying an Umbrella—A wise "buy" will last you a lifetime. We sell direct to you through our own shops. No middlemen. KENDALL value is unbeatable. We specialise in Re-covers and Repairs.

Kendall

UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

70 Branches in England and Wales

ALTHOUGH D. H. EVANS' SELLING SECTIONS HAVE BEEN CONDENSED—

—ESCALATORS AND LIFTS STILL RUN TO ALL FLOORS

Although several floors have been contracted to meet war-time conditions, and although a big percentage of the staff have joined the war effort, D. H. EVANS still offer the same courteous and efficient service in all departments even if you may have to wait a little longer than in peace time.

Escalators and lifts to all six floors

D. H. Evans

D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., Oxford St., London, W. 1 Phone MAYfair 8800

Come to a Garden Party held by THE MONITOR CLUB TORONTO, CANADA at DONWOODS HOUSE, York Mills (end of Yonge Street car line)

ADMISSION FREE. Bridge with table prizes and supper, $1.00. Supper in the garden, 50 cents. Entertainment, pony rides for children, sale of home cooking, light refreshments. Proceeds in aid of War Service Work.

For Beautiful Footwear

Shop at

Owens & Elmes LIMITED

151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

LONDON, ENGLAND

THE CATHKIN LAUNDRY & CLEANERS

PUTNEY BRIDGE ROAD S.W. 15

Tel. PUTney 0045-6

For Your Convenience

If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call

WHITEHALL 9691

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper

The Christian Science Monitor

Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Three-Hundred-Year-Old Montreal Looks to Peace Amid Hum of War Industry

Impetus of War Progress Expected to Carry Into Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Athrob with industrial activity brought on by the war, Montreal is rapidly extending as an industrial center to the point where the future of the metropolis as a leader in postwar development is assured.

For reasons of its natural advantages and acquired facilities, Montreal's industry is playing a dominant part, and from many points of view, a leading part, in Canada's effort to provide supplies for the United Nations at war.

The nature of much of the City's industrial plant facilities lends itself naturally to war production.

Unique facilities of rail and ocean terminals expedite prompt shipment of goods. Vast power reserves at Montreal's door give assurance that there will be no slowing down of the wheels of industry, and back of all that stands one of the finest industrial assets, labor. Industrialists acknowledge the fact that nowhere on the North American continent is there to be found a finer group of industrial workers than those in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal in 1942 is standing at the peak of its industrial progress, and it is safe to assume that throughout the war industrial production will be maintained at the same high pitch. Already a shortage of labor supply has appeared on the horizon, and workmen in some of the skilled trades are already at a premium. The situation as it now stands indicates that all industrial plants will be working to capacity for the duration.

Add to this the influx of many large manufacturers of England who do a heavy export business to the United States, and who are contemplating the building of branch plants in Canada, wholly with a view to producing for their United States export business, and one has a picture of the industrial development now going on as well as an augury of the future.

Montreal is the natural metropolis of the Dominion, and its residents believe in it as such. The upswing from the depression years, beginning in 1937, found its reflection in a much greater increase in the volume of manufacturing output in Montreal.

For instance a few figures, now greatly increased by the exigencies of war production may be studied, as representing Montreal's capacity at the outbreak of war. Many of the manufacturers since have wholly or in part gone over to war production.

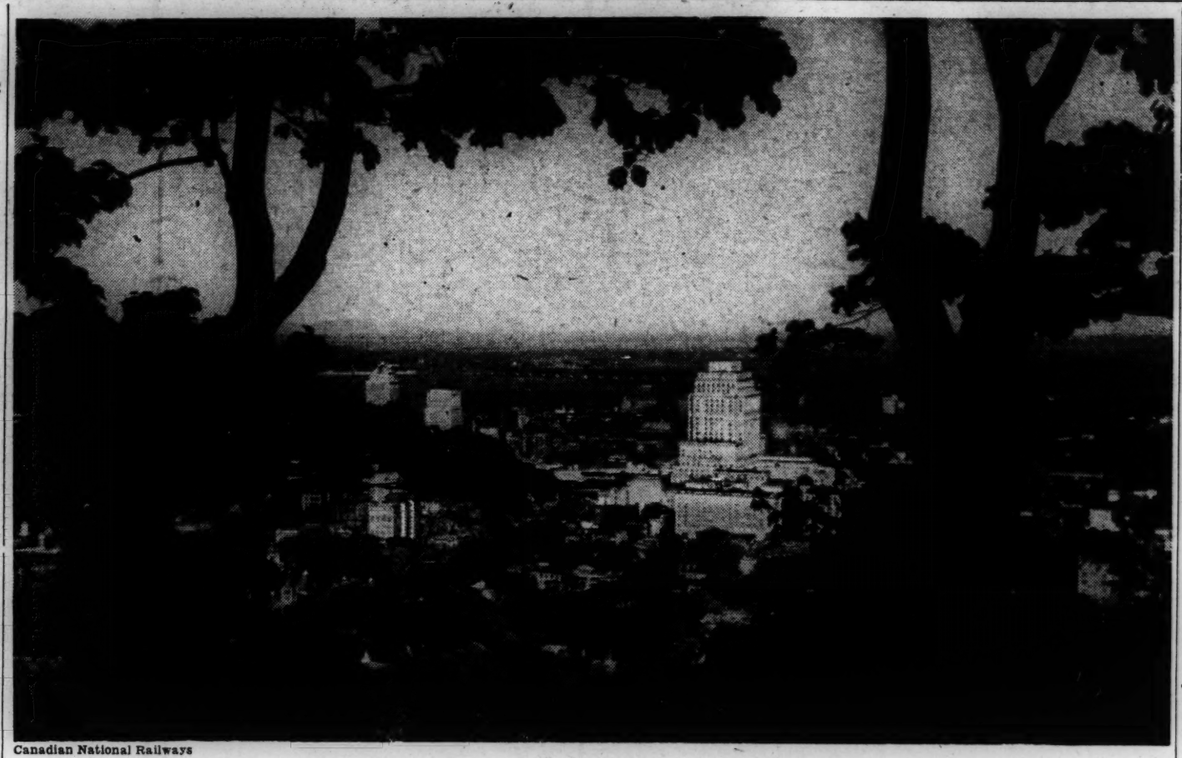
At that time Montreal had 2,474 manufacturing establishments representing a capital investment of $415,816,415. These plants employed a total of 86,037 wage earners comprising 56,360 men and 29,677 female workers. These received a total of salary and wages of $112,652,112. The total cost of fuel and electricity used amounted to $7,854,743, and the cost of materials used by the 2,474 establishments was $281,407,645, with a gross value of production of $511,481,054.

These figures have been enormously increased since the outbreak of war through the hundreds of new war industries, several of which employ as many as 6,000 persons in one plant.

Like New York, Montreal by virtue of its island location, provides an extensive range of factory and warehouse sites with unequalled water frontage and railroad facilities as well as an abundance of harnessed and unharnessed water power which all combine to favor manufacturing operations of every description.

On the island may be found such extensive operations as oil storage tanks and refineries, shipbuilding, dry docks and related marine industries, huge grain elevators and commodious warehouses, refrigerating plants, steel foundries, copper refineries, locomotive works, and a host of other plants, large or small, representing almost every phase of modern industry.

Shortly after the outbreak of war it was disclosed that there were approximately 200 idle industrial buildings in the City and surrounding industrial area. These facilities were approximately evenly divided between factory and warehouse space, and ranged in floor area from 2,000 to 134,000 square feet, but they have all been absorbed and some plants now find that their available space is too small to house their ever-growing establishments, with a result that the building industry is taxed in an effort to keep in stride with demands.



Canadian National Railways

View From the Mountain—1942 Version of Hochelaga Trading Post

Cartier's City Sees Planes Mark 300 Years of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—If Jacques Cartier could stand atop Mount Royal and watch modern warplanes droning over the City he founded just 300 years ago, he alone could testify best to the strides which have been made.

If he could walk into any of the myriad business offices, through any of the great war factories or among the residences of about 14 municipalities making up Greater Montreal, he would see what three centuries have done for the little trading post once known as Hochelaga.

Since the Iroquois' Days

But Montrealers themselves are not forgetful of the immense strides the City has made since Iroquois paddles first rippled the water of the St. Lawrence River.

In gazing skyward, watching the huge four-motored bombers of the Ferry Command fly over the City in their shuttle service to England, they picture the day when peace and victory will come and bring with it a prosperity to their metropolis.

Meanwhile Montreal is helping to achieve that day. The City's effort is mirrored in its busy life, its smoking chimneys of the industrial sections of the City, the immense and ever growing factory centers, the determined features of the workers as they travel to and from work, and above all the application they are putting to the task.

Wherever one goes on the island, and throughout the section known as Greater Montreal with a population of more than 1,400,000 persons the atmosphere is the same: Lachine, Longueuil, Montreal East, Montreal South, Montreal West, Hampstead, Town of Mount Royal, Outremont, St. Lambert, Ville LaSalle, Ville St. Laurent, Ville St. Pierre, Verdun, and Westmount.

Employment Aplenty

There is practically no unemployment in the City on this tercentenary year. Immense war production plants have arisen as if by magic overnight. Any section of the island may be visited for its 30 mile length, and with the possible exception of the Town of Mount Royal, Westmount, and Outremont, which are residential areas, one may see for themselves the nucleus of the Greater Montreal that is to be.

Its people are industrious, and by nature happy. The war has brought a much closer understanding of problems between the English and French elements. The two languages are spoken freely as the populace rub shoulders with each other on their way to work, in office or factory and even in the homes.

Each nationality still guards its distinctive characteristics but there appears to be a more genuine blending of thought and ideas between the two races than has ever been shown before. One sees this even in the uniformed services, and as a result bi-lingualism is increasing. English-speaking citizens desire to learn and understand the tongue of their French neighbors and vice-versa. The war has brought this about.

Strategic Center

The war has also brought a greater appreciation by both factions of the important part their City is playing in the war effort. Not the least important is the City's strategic location.

Situated as it is at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, it offers a natural spot from which radiates the industry of the country. Today it boasts of the title of being the greatest inland port in the world—1,000 miles from the sea and serving busy inland waterways which stretch to the Great Lakes and into the United States for a distance of 1,600 miles. Its distance from Liverpool, in peacetime, the greatest marine port across the water is 2,747 miles — 732 miles shorter than from New York City.

Today, the same distance is covered by plane daily in less time than it takes the Twentieth Century Limited train to travel its scheduled route between Chicago and New York. Three hundred years ago when the first group of 50 colonists arrived, it took months of arduous travel to span the same miles.

The City's geographical position as a great center of transportation is assured. The outlook of its youth on this important subject is being emphasized and taken up by them to the extent that Montreal's future growth, when compared with its past 300 years of history, will place it 300 years hence as one of the greatest cities in the world.

Montreal Golfers Do Their Bit For The War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Golf clubs which have in the past contributed to Montreal's popularity as a summer resort are now contributing to the City's war effort.

Although many of the thousands of members of these clubs cannot devote the time they previously enjoyed on the greens, because of their war duties, they will contribute handsomely to the war effort of the Dominion. By competitive play, they have donated thousands of dollars by buying War Savings Bonds and certificates which are given as prizes in competition.

Funds have been set up among the memberships for the donation of ambulances and blankets for the relief of those who have suffered in bombings overseas. Subscriptions of handsome proportions have been made by the members, whether they are able to participate in play or not.

Botanical Garden's Efforts Bow to Plants of Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Botanical Gardens have gone to war.

Once the sanctuary largely for lovers of flowers, and catering to those persons who came to "see," the vast conservatories are now cast in a new useful role. Instead of the emphasis being placed on artistic flora, it is now concentrated on those plants which have economic value to men—principally those which yield food.

Actually the Botanical Garden has tested and exhibited plants of economic value ever since its beginning six years ago. Thus the present inrush of requests for information on economic plants can be tendered from a backlog of first-hand records and experience.

The garden now contains 523 varieties of useful plants. It is believed that there is no similarly complete display of living plants which are of economic importance anywhere else on the North American continent.

The newest improved varieties, constantly evolved in various countries, are tested every year for their adaptability to the climate of Eastern Canada, and complete records are kept on the behavior of all plants.

The value of this accumulated experience is evident from the fact that the Gardens receive an ever-increasing stream of requests from all over North America for information on how to grow certain economic plants. This value is still further enhanced by the present war-caused need of raising many plants in this country, the products of which were formerly imported from abroad.

In order to popularize still further the source of information on these all important plants which is available here, the Montreal Botanical Garden recently prepared an exhibit of some of the most interesting economic plants for the Montreal Flower Show held this month. Elaborate plans were made for the center part of this exhibit, consisting of a large panel giving an outline of the world. Beneath this panel in individual trays were 55 of the most important and most generally grown food plants. Colored ribbons, running from the trays to a map, referred each plant to the part of the world from which it originated. This was to illustrate most clearly that the world is by no means only an accumulation of self-containing nations and to show that, if even the continents would have remained so much poorer on vitally important food plants that the present development of civilization would have been impossible.

The side tables of this exhibit were planned to contain on one side a display of little known food plants from all parts of the world, which have been grown successfully at the Montreal Botanical Garden.

Montreal's Modernistic PERMANENT SALON
ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street (above St. Catherine)
WIlbank 7979
MONTREAL, QUE.

FURS of QUALITY by Grande & Marchand Limited
1450 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal, Que.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2204 St. Luke Street
Telephone WIlbank 9550
MONTREAL, QUE.

SHOP AT JARDINES
for Well Styled and Nicely Tailored
Silk and Wool Dresses
Coats—Suits
Personal Assistance in Arranging Bridal Outfits
PRICES MODERATE
Tel. LA. 5733 2058 Victoria Street
MONTREAL, QUE.

PLATEAU 2795
ALEXANDER CRAIG LIMITED
Painters and Decorators
Over 85 years in business
STUART A. EVELY, Manager
371 Lemoine St., Montreal, Que.

A Modern Printing Organization!
WELLINGTON, 5227
THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED
4206 St. Catherine St. W. at Greene
Westmount
W. Boyd Robson Roderick E. Robson
QUEBEC

WEllington 1113* Correspondents All Over the World
KENWOOD'S WESTMOUNT TRANSFER & STORAGE LIMITED
Crating—Packing—Shipping
W. G. KENWOOD, President
205 Olivier Avenue at St. Catherine St.
WESTMOUNT, QUE.

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Duplication and Copying of Every Description
PROMPT SERVICE
437 St. James St. W.
Tel. LAncaster 8418
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

MAITLAND Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651
WESTMOUNT, QUEBEC

MONTREAL, QUE.
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LIMITED
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION STORES LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.
H. Thornburg Landscape Co. Reg'd.
We Specialize in All Types of Landscape Work
DE. 1182 832 Hudson Ave.
COTE ST. LUC.

charlotte Gowns
DRESSES FOR EVERY OCCASION
Selling $14.95 up
1353 Greene Avenue
Near Sherbrooke St.
WESTMOUNT, QUE.
Fitzroy 7773

For QUALITY LAUNDRY WORK Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI 4115
589 CANNING STREET
MONTREAL, QUE.

MONTREAL, QUE.
If It's Piece Goods It's Marshall's
Silks—Fine Cottons
English Woools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine Street West
Marq. 9439

GIFT FOOD PARCELS
For ALLIED FORCES and CIVILIANS OVERSEAS
FROM OUR LARGE STOCK OF CHOICE FOODS
We Arrange Packing and Forwarding
PARCELS CAN BE INSURED
Ye Olde English Cheese
1218 Stanley Street
Opp. Windsor Hotel
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
LA. 9932

THOS. V. BELL LIMITED
Stationers Printers
BOOKBINDERS
Equipment for Tax Records
249-255 Notre Dame West
HA. 9231
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Flowers
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for
Quality — Value — Service
Miss Cairns
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Electrical Repairs
Radio Service
Washer Repairs
EASY and COFFIELD
5774 Sherbrooke Street
EL. 7370—7379
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

MONTREAL, QUE.
INSURANCE of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227 Res. AT. 3177

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
WI 8842
Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

69 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MONTREALERS
Since 1873 Elmhurst Dairy Limited has distributed quality-guarded dairy products to Montrealers. During this time it has built up an enviable reputation for both quality of service and products.
DEXTER 8401
ELMHURST DAIRY LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

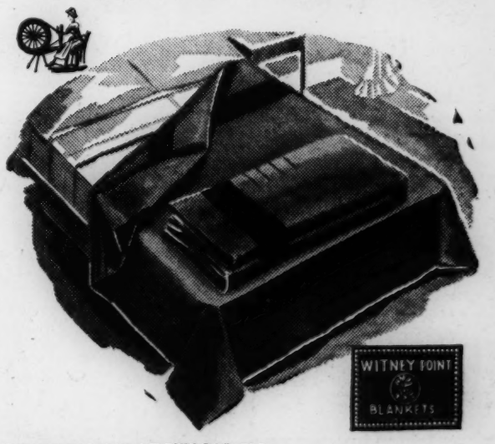
FURS
COATS — JACKETS
FOXES — SABLES
Restyling and Repairs
Terms to your convenience.
Jay Wolfe INC.
Manufacturing Furriers
Telephone Belair 3466
1193 Phillips Square (1st floor up) Montreal, Que.
Modern Scientific Cold Storage Complete Year-Round Insurance

Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
FAMOUS BURBERRY COATS
ENGLISH SHOES
SPORTSWEAR HATS
We particularly welcome the visitor from the States. We have a fine collection of all clothing needs.
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

*DOllard 4601 Montreal, Que.
COAL FUEL OIL
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
Distributors of
Fuel Oil Burners and Coal Stokers

"One Day Nearer Victory"
We in Canada have had wonderful support during these difficult times from the factories in England supplying us with
BONE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS and SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNERWARE
And is it any wonder that we are grateful to have the opportunity to invite the trade to contact us for prices from our stocks.
THE T. L. CUNNINGHAM COMPANY
"The Potteries' Best Values"
434 St. Peter Street, Montreal

THRIFT - STOP & SHOP
STORES LIMITED & WHILE MOUSEKETS INC. REGISTERED
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
Choice Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Groceries
*Telephone Service *Free Delivery

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED


THERE'S TRADITION IN
Witney Point Blankets
The Witney Point Blankets you buy are woven on the looms of Early's of Witney in Oxfordshire, makers of fine English blankets since 1670 . . . Generations ago, Witney Point Blankets from Early's came by waggon, sailing ship and sledge to be bartered with the Indians for skins . . . Today, redolent of North American tradition and embodying old world craftsmanship, they are lifetime treasures of people who appreciate fine things. 19.00 to 25.00 a pair.
Simpson's

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING

Prices $7.75 up
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Montreal Bustles With Commercial Activity but Retains Charm of Olden Days

Montreal's Housing Shortage Tends to Slow War Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Abnormal growth of Montreal during the past two years, together with the influx of thousands of war workers who have been attracted to the metropolis from the suburban and rural sections, has resulted in a housing shortage of serious proportions.

The probdem has arisen to some extent as the result of the lag in residential construction during the depression years since 1930, but the shortage has become increasingly acute on account of the war and the extensive and rapid industrial expansion it has brought about.

According to a memorandum concerning the shortage of dwellings recently issued by the City of Montreal, the situation is now so serious that, on the one hand, it sets up a pressing social problem and, on the other hand, it threatens, during the present critical period, not only to retard the expansion of war industries, but even to slow up production; because these industries will be unable to obtain or to retain all the workers they need, if immediate means are not taken to provide them with proper shelter.

Grows More Serious

According to the report, comprehensive surveys, made by housing experts, have established that Montreal is presently lacking thousands of low rental dwellings. During the past decade, residential construction has far from paralleled the growth of the population. The number of new dwellings, which totaled 5,893 in 1929, fell to 576 in 1934; there was a slight improvement in the situation after this, but the increase was so gradual that in 1941 only 1,484 dwellings were built. In the last nine years, the proportion of unoccupied dwellings has fallen from 6.98 per cent to 0.81 per cent. If the dwellings of relatively high rentals are deducted, it may be said that the proportion of vacant low rental dwellings was approximately 0.5 per cent in 1941 and the majority of those far from habitable.

This year the situation has taken a further serious turn and not only is there not a single vacant dwelling in the low and medium rental class, but at the beginning of July, 636 families, 594 of whom were able to pay rent, had not yet succeeded in finding suitable shelter. "Many of these are families of soldiers in the active forces," says the report, "who have gone with their regiments. All these people without a home live under deplorable conditions and must be content with makeshift shelters, such as stores, garages, sheds, and shacks."

Of the proved and officially known causes, there are first the unknown cases on which it is impossible to compile any statistics, but whose existence cannot be denied; the thousands of related or friendly families which have doubled up or even trebled up in the same dwelling; the numerous families who have gone to live in summer houses in the neighboring district, but which on their return, in the fall, will search in vain for dwellings; and the families from outside which are continuously coming into the City to work in war industries established in Montreal and vicinity.

According to information compiled by the Industrial and Economic Bureau of the City of Montreal, which maintains constant relations with war industries and closely co-operates with them in the carrying out of the National Defense program, the persisting influx of new industrial workers has brought about since 1939 a large increase in the population of the City, while in normal times the natural growth would not have exceeded 1 per cent per year.

This extraordinary and sudden increase is reflected in the statistics relative to industrial labor. To this increase must be added the thousands of additional workers employed by plants which have added to their production for civil consumption the manufacture of war materials for the Army, such as clothing, shoes, articles and products of all kinds. And it is in a city which had barely enough dwellings for its normal population that these people have to be housed.

Welfare Group Busy

This great multitude of industrial workers will soon increase to a great extent since war establishments at present under construction as well as existing plants being enlarged will employ within a few months several thousand more persons. It will be impossible to house this labor, according to the memorandum, as neither in Montreal, nor in the district within a radius of several miles around Montreal, are there any dwellings available for use. There are none, even, for hundreds of families which have at present taken up all makeshift shelters available.

An alarming situation is being faced, which if not immediately relieved, will have disastrous effects in both the economic and social field, it is held. Numerous welfare associations are deeply concerned by this unprecedented crisis and have informed the public authorities of their worry. The organizations agree that the intervention of the public authorities, and notably the Federal Government, is indispensable to solve the acute dwelling problem created in Montreal as a result of the war.

After making a serious and thorough study of this matter, says the memorandum, the municipal authorities have come to the conclusion that at the present time Montreal is in urgent need of at least 5,000 new low rental dwellings of from $18 to $30 a month.

What is needed are permanent dwellings, it is said, because the workers attracted to the City cannot be expected to leave suddenly when the war is over. They will remain in the City, therefore, the building of temporary homes is not desirable. Hence there are two measures which, by their simultaneous adoption, would remedy to a certain extent the alarming situation. The first is to encourage and facilitate the building of low rental dwellings by private enterprise, because it is desirable that private enterprise should remain, even in time of war, the main source of housing supply. The second measure is the co-operation of Wartime Housing, Ltd., whose duty it is to look after the housing of war plant workers and to do what private enterprise is unable to accomplish.

Canadian National Railways

Night View and Famous Landmarks

Upper: This photograph of Canada's most populous City was taken from the Sun Life Building. Lower: South African Monument in Dominion Square, with St. James Cathedral showing in the background.

Bonsecours Market District Retains All Its Old Charm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There's a bit of Montreal that never changes, despite the spread of the City in industry and housing toward the outskirts. It is the district around the old Bonsecours market in the downtown section. It still remains the same as it did a generation ago. And there is not much doubt that it will carry the same atmosphere for years to come.

Its old world atmosphere carries with it a certain charm that still appeals to the average Montrealer as well as to the visitor. Modern traffic speeds past on the main artery of the district, Notre Dame Street, in the vicinity of the old Court House, but the old market place, used for the past century as the trading spot of the French Canadian farmers, still carries on.

One may admire the flower display of a farmer who disposes of his varicolored display at most reasonable prices, the product of many tedious hours of work on his farm not many miles from the City. A short distance down the hill from the City Hall are rows of farmers' wagons, laden with the choicest of fruits and vegetables, freshly picked from the farm and brought into the City daily.

In the distance are the partially hidden masts of ships, gray hulks lying at their berths at the wharves now a strictly restricted area, and the dome of the dark gray building of the market proper. Its weather-beaten façade spells volumes concerning its age and the old wooden floors inside are silent reminders that millions of feet have worn them down in the intervening years since they were built.

Here are the butchers' stalls where meat of every description can be bought, and the hoary old walls of the building stand out in striking contrast to the modern refrigerating installations.

Indian Tribe Expert Bridge Constructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Although there is practically nothing to show that Montreal rose from an Indian town some 300 years ago, the atmosphere of the tribes is carefully maintained by the famous Caughnawaga Indian reservation at the head of the famous Lachine rapids.

Situated on the Montreal to Malone highway, the reservation extends from a point on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River at the head of the rapids, to the mouth of the Chateauguay River where it empties into Lake St. Louis. It has a river frontage of approximately eight miles. Through it runs two highways, and the historic Laprairie road which skirts the river to the town which takes its name.

Within its confines are modern dwellings and farms, although many of the residents still live under native conditions in wigwams, from which they dispense their wares of handcarved curios, and Indian relics. Residents are all wards of the Dominion Government, and must be full-blooded Indians, the majority of whom belong to the Iroquois tribe.

The majority of the menfolk of the reservation are skilled bridge builders, and hundreds of them are employed by the large bridge building concerns located on the Island of Montreal. These men are considered the best steel bridge builders on the continent, and hardly a structure of note has been erected either in Canada or the United States without having Caughnawaga representation among their personnel.

The history of these Indians dates back to the disputes between France and England in North America, when the French assisted by numerous Indian tribes, held an unbroken line of defense from 1754 to 1758. The English generals eventually led a mixed Army of British Regulars, colonist volunteers, and Iroquois Indians into the fight.

Today many of the descendants of these, live in peace and harmony under the protection of the Dominion Government, over which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police supervise. Many of them have intermarried with French Canadian families whose names may be found throughout the reservation.

New Highway Into Montreal Avoids Curves of Shore Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of Montreal's best highways into the City is being completed to avoid the sharp curves of the beautiful Lake Shore Drive extending from St. Anne de Bellevue westward into the City. It is a two-lane cement thoroughfare which links with routes 2 and 17 to Cornwall and Ottawa.

The new highway is so placed as to pass at the rear of all the towns and villages along the Island including Baie d'Urfe, Beaurepaire, Beaconsfield, Pointe Claire, Lakeside, Valois, Strathmore, Dorval, Lachine, Ville St. Pierre, and enters Montreal proper at its most westerly suburb, the Town of Montreal West where it links with the Upper Lachine Road.

Apart from being a speed highway, the new road has relieved the congestion of the winding and picturesque road which skirted the lake. It will make the old road all the safer for traffic, and one which may be more thoroughly enjoyed for its scenic beauty.

The original plans called for a four-lane highway but, with the outbreak of the war, plans of development were curtailed and the two-lane route completed.

In future years it will also be a great help in absorbing vehicular traffic from the great Dorval airport, headquarters of all the commercial airlines entering Montreal.

For Quality DRY CLEANING

that will *preserve* your clothes . . . use Montreal's "Full Shade Brighter" cleaners.

40 years cleaning and dyeing experience FRONTENAC 3131

Dechaux

2142 Beaudry St., Montreal, Que.

APICHET

Designer and Master Furrier

FUR COATS MADE TO ORDER

from Beautiful Furs

We invite you to visit our fur salon for conference about your winter fur requirements.

2170 St. Catherine Street, West Wilbank 6111 Montreal, Quebec

MEMBER "MASTER FURRIERS ASSOCIATION"

HR

It costs no more

...*oft less*...to shop at

HOLT RENFREW'S

SHERBROOKE AT MOUNTAIN, MONTREAL

Fine English China

For distinction when entertaining serve with English Bone China. Your table setting will be flawless, as every design conforms to conventional table etiquette in sheer beauty of design and quality.

The designs shown are examples of our many beautiful patterns of open stock dinnerware. All the famous English potteries are represented:

MINTONS, WEDGWOOD, ROYAL CROWN DERBY, ROYAL DOULTON, ROYAL WORCESTER, COALPORT, Etc.

Birks JEWELLERS

PRINCIPAL CITIES IN CANADA
BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, TORONTO
BIRKS-DINGWALL, WINNIPEG

You too Will enjoy

The Pleasant Quiet Atmosphere

The Pleasing Courteous Service

of

Scotts Restaurant

1180 St. Catherine St. West
Montreal, Quebec

EATON'S

where "Good Neighbours" are Welcome

The visitor to Montreal is assured of a hearty welcome and an unusually interesting shopping trip at EATON'S Here under one roof is a great store of the beautiful, the practical. Gifts — souvenirs — fine British merchandise, English and Scotch woollens, blankets. Irish linens, wearing apparel, furs, fine English china and crystal. And not least—the Ninth Floor Restaurant for fine foods.

A great help to visitors — the Tourist Information Booth on EATON'S Main Floor.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED OF MONTREAL

To Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
At All Points of the Compass
North, South, East, West

Whether you live north or south of the border, sooner or later you will come to Montreal. Like other visitors before you, you will take a tour of our "Miles of Aisles" abounding with imports of fine English Dinnerware, Irish Linens, English and Scottish Woollens and apparel of British manufacture or of British materials for men, women and children.

Ask for Descriptive Booklet

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

—MONTREAL—

KEEP THEM SMILING

You will if you make it a habit to send parcels regularly. OGILVY'S Canteen Circle on the Main Floor shows an all-round easy-to-pick selection of articles most in demand and hard to get in Great Britain. Choose a box of the best from OGILVY'S! We'll look after wrapping, mailing and all the rest to speed up delivery!

You Can Send 11 lbs. to the Forces and 5 lbs. to Civilians

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

JAS. A. OGILVY'S LIMITED

St. Catherine and Mountain Streets

MONTREAL, QUE.

French Economy Slips Toward Ruin; Pétain Denounces Steps 'Backward'

CLERMONT FERRAND, Unoccupied France, Aug. 31 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, speaking at a ceremony on ground where Gallic chieftains opposed Caesar in their first success against an organized invader, yesterday assailed "backward-looking Frenchmen" who labor at "treason" against his regime.

The Marshal's first political speech since he explained the circumstances of the appointment of Pierre Laval as Chief of Government last April was made at an imperial soil-mixing service on the second anniversary of the founding of the French Legion, the only officially sanctioned political movement in Unoccupied France.

He told the Legionnaires that a "sect mocking the noblest sentiments pursues its labor of treason under cover of patriotism."

While the Marshal insisted the Vichy Government will carry out its program of "revolution" despite all obstacles, he did not elaborate on details of French domestic politics, his international policy, or the Government's present drive to send workmen to Germany.

Dakar Unexplained

He also passed over a subject on which the French press was expressing concern—the status of Dakar.

"Too many Frenchmen look back and think it is still possible to return to the ease of former days, to the old regime," Marshal Pétain said. "They include capitalists blinded by their selfishness, trusts greedy to get back their old privileges, elements passive if not openly hostile.

"I declare to you, a page in our history has been turned. The past is dead and buried. . . . That is why my government and its Chief, Monsieur Pierre Laval, continue the national revolution, and will carry it on to completion despite obstacles."

The speech was notable in that it departed from the Marshal's usual pessimism.

"Much can be asked of a nation when the chiefs who guide it have faith in their mission. I have faith in the one that has been entrusted to me. I admit no doubts, no matter where they come from."

Soil From Many Sections

The soil-mixing ceremony on Gergovie Plateau where the Gallic chief Vercingetorix stood against Caesar in 52 B. C. consisted of placing handfuls of earth from all accessible and many now inaccessible parts of French territory in a large urn which is to be preserved in a vault.

There was no soil from American or from Japanese-occupied territory such as French Indo-China, Réunion Island, Martinique, Guadeloupe or French Guiana. But de Gaullist French Equatorial Africa was represented by particles of earth taken from the leather jacket of a Vichy Loyalist who escaped from a de Gaullist concentration center.

Soil from de Gaullist Syria was obtained from a Frenchmen who had kept some as a memento. There were contributions from British-occupied Madagascar and isolated Djibuti, brought by French pilots, and soil from French Pacific islands was taken from mineral specimens in geological collections.

Nazis Want France As Offset for U. S.

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Aug. 31

A German official openly stated today that Germany wants France to counterbalance United States influence in the war and asserted that is the reason French workmen are encouraged to go to the Reich.

Addressing a group of French correspondents in Paris Counselor Schwendemann of the German Embassy said "if we appeal for your aid it is because our men are fighting in the East against our mutual enemy, Bolshevism, which in turn receives aid from the United States."

French Deny

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Government today published a denial of current French rumors that workmen were being obliged to enlist for labor in Germany under threat of having their food ration cards withdrawn. The rumors were denounced as "counter-propaganda."

It was announced, however, that workmen returning from Germany would be required to produce proof of their release from labor contracts before they would get their food cards back. No questions would be asked of prisoners, however, the announcement said.

Nantes newspapers published dispatches today describing the arrest of 144 persons allegedly members of a "Communist ring," and a large number of Spanish refugees.

Some of the persons apprehended were accused of having been responsible for terrorist attacks and acts of sabotage, "as well as many assassinations."

Police said they became aware of the existence of teh band after the arrest of a Spaniard at a railway station in whose baggage they found quantities of illegal leaflets.

Wallace Praises Mexican and U. S. Towns of Lidice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said yesterday that the little Mexican town of San Geronimo was "raising the flag of human freedom" by changing its name to Lidice.

The Vice-President prepared a brief talk in Spanish over the National Broadcasting Company in connection with the dedication of the new Lidice, named for the Czechoslovakian hamlet razed by the Germans.

The English version of Mr. Wallace's remarks follows:

"Seven weeks ago today a little town in Illinois, in a great public ceremony, changed its name from Stern Park Gardens to Lidice. The people of this town will be an everlasting memorial to the triumph of the human spirit over Nazi infamy.

"And now today in Mexico, the Town of San Geronimo, a village of farmers like the original Lidice in size and type of population, is raising the flag of human freedom by changing her name to Lidice.

"Physically speaking, the Lidice towns of Mexico and the United States may be small. The people may not be wealthy. But as symbols of the unbreakable spirit of the common man, Lidice in Mexico and Lidice in the United States are immortal.

"It has been a great pleasure for me to salute my old friends in Mexico, in both Spanish and English, at a time in the world's history when both nations are being drawn together as never before in the warmest of fraternal feelings."

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While in 1941 the economic situation in France in spite of serious handicaps somewhat improved as compared with the first months after the defeat, Pierre Laval's complete yielding to German wishes and his unscrupulous despoiling of France's scarce reserves will make any future recovery of the country extremely difficult.

Since M. Laval took over, projects for the reorganization of the French economy have been dropped while production has been completely adapted to the needs of the Nazi war machine. In his search for popularity, M. Laval has made contradictory promises to all classes of the population. This policy endangers France's precarious financial situation.

Although Germany already receives 120,000,000,000 francs occupation costs a year, it profits from the Franco-American clearing to extort additional billions from the conquered country. Today, France is on the edge of complete economic ruin.

It can be assured that the 1941 production level of French industry was approximately 40 per cent below the prewar level. Yet, the decrease in industrial output was by no means equal in all branches of industry. While for instance, bauxite and therefore aluminum production was 65 to 75 per cent higher than before the war, the output of the textile factories fell as low as 15 to 20 per cent and that of the paper mills even to 4 per cent of the prewar level.

France's industry had been steadily integrated into the German war economy and, in the fall of 1941, executed 30,000,000,000 francs worth of orders for Germany. Something like 80 per cent of the French plants in the occupied zone and a little less in Unoccupied France worked almost exclusively for Germany. The Nazis who dispose of all raw-material sources in occupied Europe, have been distributing fuel and raw material according to the necessities of their economy and without regard to the needs of the French population.

Migration of Skilled Workers

The French certainly suffered great hardships and many of the most essential industrial products have become increasingly unavailable for civilian use. Yet, while the greatest part of the industrial output has been shipped to Germany or purchased by the occupation forces, the industrial organization of the country has remained largely intact.

The plants have been controlled by German Commissioners, but they have worked under the direction of French industrialists and engineers and have employed hundreds of thousands of French workers.

Today, however, the destruction of France's industrial system is under way. In spite of stiff resistance on part of the French workers, migration of skilled and unskilled workers to Germany is progressing.

The Laval Government has put strongest pressure on French labor to accept work in German factories and endeavors to organize mass-emigration. Mass-unemployment has been artificially created by closing down almost 3,000 smaller plants which mostly worked for home consumption.

The Government, moreover, has advised the big industrial concerns to pursue a policy of "internal concentration" in order to free additional labor for use abroad.

In several cases, factories not only have been closed but the entire personnel, the raw-material stocks and the machinery have been transported to Germany. While previously France's factories could be easily readapted to peacetime production, M. Laval's new economic policy leads gradually to the complete disintegration of its industrial system.

Counts on Material Aid

Mr. Laval, however, is anxious to win popular support for his government. He has abandoned the idea of creating a new ideological framework for the national revolution which was so eagerly pursued by the Vichy traditionalists. He believes that men are guided by their interests alone, and that, therefore, he can win the French people in granting material advantages to the masses.

Since his return to power he has given promises to everybody. He promised the workers to raise average wages to 2,000 francs monthly; he promised the consumers not to cut down but even to increase food rations and to stabilize rapidly increasing prices; he promised the peasants to deliver them from bureaucratic control, to obtain higher farm prices, and to leave part of the crop at their free disposal. It is obvious that these promises are incompatible one with another. If the peasant delivers less foodstuffs to the Government agencies, food rations will have to be cut down. If wages and farm prices go up, stabilization of the price level cannot be accomplished.

Actually, the already announced cut in the bread ration has been postponed and the wine ration has been increased. The government recently informed the French public that in the near future larger rations of several other foodstuffs, for instance of meat, will be distributed.

Yet, in granting small increases of scarce food rations, Laval has accomplished no miracle. He has simply undertaken to distribute the food reserves which the Vichy government had stocked as a measure of security. If this year's crop proves unsatisfactory, the government can dispose of no food reserve to bridge over the weeks or months until the next harvest. Laval, however, does not care of the future. He is only anxious of momentary successes which will help him to stabilize his own position and to win popular favor.

Bond Issues and Loans

Mr. Laval's economic policy is likely to endanger the already very precarious financial situation of Vichy. Government expenditure this year will be as high as 290,000,000,000 to 300,000,000,000 francs, including occupation costs. Publication of figures for the first five months of this year, however, show that only 30 per cent of the expenditure is covered by taxes and other revenues. Some 43 per cent of expenses have been supplied by bond issues and other loans and the public debt has gone up to 900,000,000,000 francs. About 20 per cent of the expenses have been borrowed from the Bank of France.

Banknote circulation is now as high as 309,000,000,000 francs (July, 1942); that means it has increased 80 per cent since the French defeat. The figures published by the Government show that despite the fact that during the first five months of 1942 Germany received almost 50,000,000,000 francs occupation costs, the French Government had to cover a deficit of more than 11,000,000,000 francs of the Franco-German clearing and to advance this additional amount to its nationals. While stripping France of all available goods, the Nazis do not send the promised merchandise to the subdued country.

The Vichy Government has so far succeeded in limiting inflation. An internal capital circuit has been set up, by means of which the larger part of the available capital has been invested in Government bonds and loans. In 1941, not less than 10,000,000,000 francs monthly, or 120,000,000,000 francs a year, in Government bonds were issued, and this enormous amount was thus withdrawn from the money market. If M. Laval, however, undertakes to raise price and wage levels, the amount of money in circulation will increase rapidly. In closing down numerous factories which still worked for the home market he is, at the same time, diminishing the amount of commodities which can be purchased by an increased amount of money. France's monetary situation seems likely to deteriorate rapidly.

Texas Private Faces Army Felony Charge

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Aug. 31 (AP)— Private William E. Davis, of Cleburne, Texas, will face trial before a United States Military Court, today accused of killing a British soldier.

[At the request of the United States, trial of American servicemen held for crimes committed while in Britain is under United States jurisdiction.]

Private Davis was arrested after Private Owen McLoughlin of the British Pioneers was wounded in a brawl following a dance Aug. 1. At an inquest Private Davis said he joined the fighting when British troops began beating some of his American friends, and that he was clubbed before the fatal attack occurred.

Private Davis will be defended by Maj. Fred Kraschel, formerly an attorney of Harlan, Iowa, and now an aide to Maj. Gen. Russel P. Hartle.

Bridging the Gap in War Industry

Akron Women Fill Needs of Men in Armed Services

Women in Akron, Ohio, factories build war materials for use by husbands, brothers and others in the armed forces. Army pontoons, each of which will hold up a load of six tons, are being made by the General Tire and Rubber Company and girls and women fresh from school and home are making them.

Increasing Ratio of Women Employed in 'Rubber Capital'

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 31—Leaving home in increasing numbers to seam barrage balloons and life rafts in this rubber capital of the world, women are also getting a look-in on America's newest industry—synthetic rubber.

A few women chemists are already working in the laboratories of synthetic rubber plants, newspaperwomen discovered during a tour of war plants arranged by the National Association of Manufacturers. They are chiefly engaged in analyses of the two main raw materials—butadiene and styrene and of the final chewy-looking substance that may solve the nation's automobile tire problem along about 1945.

Interviewed in the laboratory of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's new synthetic rubber plant, Irene Fraser stopped in the midst of viscosity tests of styrene to say she considered her job "a wonderful opportunity since synthetic rubber is the coming thing in America."

Almost entirely mechanical, synthetic rubber plants may later provide more jobs for women than they are at present while numerous technical men are being deferred from the draft to get them started.

Wages $150 to $200

Graduate women chemists in the Firestone laboratory are making between $150 and $200 a month. "It may not be as much as some girls are making in factories, but it is interesting work," commented Miss Fraser, who will go back to St. Lawrence University to finish her senior year before returning to the chemical laboratory for a career.

Synthetic rubber plants are being built at various points in the country by the Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They will be Government-owned. Rubber officials here express confidence that by the end of the war, the cost of synthetic rubber will have been brought low enough to entirely replace the natural product in tires.

Whether the United States shall then return to natural rubber sources in the Far East, in South America and in Africa for the sake of international relations will then be, as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., told newspaperwomen, "a Government problem."

For Military Use Only

All of the synthetic rubber production at the Firestone plant, in operation since June, and at other plants scattered over the country, will go to military use. At present production is being held down by a bottleneck in butadiene.

Women employees are no novelty to Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich or any of the other rubber manufacturers in Akron. About 80 per cent of the people working on balloons and rubber rafts are women. Clad in baggy slacks furnished by the company because of damage done by aluminum paint, women get down on their hands and knees to work on the surfaces of big bags of dirigibles that will patrol the United States coasts for submarines and barrage balloons that will protect coast cities.

Firestone has had for several years a "tire sculptress," Miss Chloe Delong, former art instructor in the Akron schools. All of her work on non-skid treads, done with the advice of plant engineers, now is done for the Army.

Typical of workers in Goodyear's raft division is Miss Verna Jenkins, a Florida schoolteacher who came to Akron to visit friends and decided to take a job at least until school begins. "Instead of ironing kinks out of kids' gray matter, I'm ironing wrinkles out of seams on rafts," she told newspaperwomen.

Clips for Husband's Gun

To show how close women on the production line here in Akron feel to the men fighting at the front, Firestone officials tell of a letter from her fighting husband received by Dora Hufford on the machine-gun production line telling her she was making clips "for the same machine guns I work on."

Mrs. Eleanor Graffus, a former production inspector in the inflatable life belt division, who has three sons serving in the armed forces, recently resigned her job to join the Waacs.

Women in the rubber factories are on a seven and a half or eight-hour day except in the tire plants, where the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers Union still insists on a six-hour day. Management considers the six-hour day a hangover from depression days when it was considered desirable to spread the work. Plants with a six-hour day operate four shifts instead of the usual three at war plants.

Under Ohio law, women cannot work more than 45 hours a week, or more than eight hours in one day. Girls under 21 are not allowed to work after 10 p. m. or before 6 a. m., which means that if they are not put on the day shifts, they cannot work at all.

Day Work Preferred

Voicing a complaint about the hours restrictions, T. G. Graham, Production Vice-President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, explained that the older women, given their choice of jobs under the union's rule of seniority, had taken chiefly to day jobs, leaving few for the younger girls whose employment at night is impossible.

While Mr. Graham paid working women the tribute of saying that "they are going to win the war" at the same time he reported a high degree of absenteeism, greater among married women than single.

With their husbands to lean back on, the married women do not feel it is so important to work regularly, especially since they make good pay the days they do work. Rate of absenteeism in the Goodrich plant is about six per cent compared with 1.5 in normal times, Mr. Graham said.

Annoyed by labor jurisdiction disputes, especially in the tire band building department where women were replaced by men some time ago, William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company, told newspaperwomen he made a mistake in ever switching to men.

He accused the men working on a piece work basis of slowing down the tire production by measuring its output by the slowest rather than the fastest workers. "We wanted them to make 150 bands in a six-hour day. The union said they could make 143. When production fell below 143, the section struck against the union" he said.

As a result of labor troubles and the piece work system General has turned out tires at no greater rate since the attack on Pearl Harbor than it did before, Mr. O'Neil revealed. All of its production is going to the Army.

Mr. O'Neil praised the job women are doing at General Tire and especially their indifference to labor agitators. All are union members because, in his phraseology, "they were sandbagged into it."

Taft Sees Draft Age Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Action by Congress to make 18 and 19-year-old men subject to the draft was predicted today by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who said the selective service system ought to be overhauled at the same time to provide a fixed schedule of inductions.

Senator Taft told reporters he had no doubt that Congress would be called upon this fall to lower the draft age to meet the Army's demand for younger men in the service.

At the same time he said a uniform national system of inductions should be established under which married men with children would not be called for active service until the eligible men in other classes had been exhausted.

Selective Service recently has acted to set up State-wide pools in which local boards co-operate to shift quotas so that married men will not be taken before the supply of eligible single men is exhausted. Previously, local boards filled their quotas from their own lists, resulting in married men being called in some areas and not in others.

The Ohio Senator said he thought the whole nation, rather than each State, should be placed on the pool basis and the schedule of induction fixed by law rather than left to the discretion of the administrative agency.

Chinese Counselor Host To U. S. Embassy Member

KUIBYSHEV, Russsia, Aug. 30 (AP)—Walter C. Thurston, Counselor of the United States Embassy, who will return to America soon, was the guest of Liu Tse-yung, Counselor of the Chinese Embassy, at a farewell dinner Saturday night.

Compromise Plan for India Sets Up Five 'Dominions'

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 31—Sir Firozkhan Noon said in an interview today that his plan to divide India into five federated dominions arose from his intense conviction that "the whole essence of political progress is compromise," and that without a desire to compromise "there will never be any solution of the Indian problem."

[Sir Firozkhan, defense member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, first made his constitutional suggestion in a recent speech at Aligarh.]

"The five dominions I would like to see established after the war," Sir Firozkhan continued, "are (one) Bengal and Assam; (two) the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bihar; (three) Madras; (four) Bombay, and (five) Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, and the Northwest Frontier Province.

Central Authority Plan

"There would be a central authority consisting of delegates nominated by the five dominion Governments for the administration of defense, customs, foreign relations and currency.

"Provision would be made for the right of secession on the part of any dominion from the central authority in the event of serious dissatisfaction and also for re-accession when the difference had been removed."

Sir Firozkhan admitted that the latter proposal might be regarded as novel and even an unworkable feature of the scheme, but pointed out that freedom of secession might have an immense psychological value in enabling such a system to become established and get started.

"Of course these are only rough outlines of my ideas, and when one came to discuss details undoubtedly many difficulties would have to be overcome," Sir Firozkhan asserted.

Compromise Needed

"I have put the scheme forward in an effort to find some compromise between the ideas of the All-India Congress Party and the Moslem League by which on the one hand the political unity of India can be preserved at least at the outset and on the other Moslem fears of Hindu domination can be removed.

"I visualize the five dominions as amalgamations of existing provinces. The fewer the number of units the easier it will be to secure uniform progress in labor legislation and other matters."

Asked whether the term dominion was an exact description for such component units as he had described, Sir Firozkhan said: "Yes. Each dominion would be entirely autonomous in its own sphere, but instead of delegating powers to a central authority Parliament would lay this down to begin with.

"All parties should be given the chance of working together and separation should only come about if absolutely inevitable. But each dominion having the power to withdraw could become completely independent like New Zealand or Canada."

British Action Required

In reply to a question whether he considered such a scheme likely to be accepted by the Congress or the Moslem League Sir Firozkhan said he considered the chances to be nil.

"Each party will continue to insist 100 per cent on its own demand. That is why I visualize this or any other compromise scheme coming into effect not through the initiative of the main political organizations in India but by the decision and through the guidance of the British Parliament.

"All constitutional advance in part has been due to such action in spite of the differences between Hindus and Moslems, and it appears only too probable from present indications that the next stage in India's progress will have to be brought about in the same way."

[According to some advices from London a portion of British official opinion interprets the Noon proposals as providing at least a basis for the possible solution of the Indian problem. One value of the plan, these advices say, is that it shows that responsible Indians realize the necessity of an agreement between the Hindus of the Congress Party and the Moslem League before the Indian situation can be permanently resolved.]

Prosecutions Please Biddle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said Saturday that the record of recent prosecutions for wartime offenses was "heartening evidence that a democracy can move swiftly and effectively to protect itself" against threats to its internal security.

Mr. Biddle commented in a brief statement on a report by Wendell Berge, head of the Justice Department's criminal division, that during the past six weeks 14 persons had been convicted on charges of treason, espionage, sedition and similar crimes, while 70 more awaited trial, and indictments were being sought against others.

Mr. Berge reported that in addition, denaturalization proceedings had been ordered against approximately 125 naturalized citizens accused of disloyalty. His report did not cover the conviction of eight German saboteurs by a military court.

"All agencies of the Government have co-operated splendidly in this effort," Mr. Biddle said. "Two outstanding results thereby have been achieved: no significant acts of violence have been permitted to occur and there has been no abrogation of the constitutional rights of any of those accused."

Naval Medical Dedication

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt will dedicate late today with a 10-minute speech the great concrete towered new Naval Medical Center at near-by Bethesda, Md.

The occasion will mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the formal dedication of an imposing edifice which the President personally helped design in collaboration with his White House physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, present Chief of Medical Bureau with the title of Surgeon General.

The address will be part of a 30-minute radiocast to be heard by American naval medical units throughout the world.

Participating with the President in today's radiocast will be four Naval doctors speaking from as many foreign stations—Capt. Brython P. Davis, Commanding Officer of Destroyer Base Hospital No. 1 in North Ireland; Capt. Lewis W. Johnson, Senior Naval Medical Officer in Iceland; Capt. Howard F. Lawrence, Senior Naval Medical Officer in the Panama Canal Zone, and Capt. J. J. McMullin, Commanding Officer of the Naval Hospital at Pearl Harbor.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Oman, Medical Corps, is the Commanding Officer of the Center as of today.

Anti-Nazi Group In Ruman Army

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 31—Mass desertions from the Rumanian Army, with the encouragement of anti-German Rumanian officers, were denounced by the new German Commander in the Balkans, General Löhr, according to a British radiocast.

The General was quoted as saying that several divisions could be mustered if Rumanian deserters were rounded up and Rumanian towns were combed for men evading the call-up. He admitted that there is a strong anti-German element among Rumanian officers who, he says, have been known to encourage their men to desert.

[Moscow radio reported from Geneva that mass arrests are taking place in Rumania, mostly of soldiers who have returned from the front or persons who have evaded military service.]

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

AUGUST Sale of FURS

Three Sensational Groups of Quality Coats

$98
- Grey Kidskin Paw
- Mendoza Beaver Dyed Coney
- Zealand Seal Dyed Coney
- Black Caracul Dyed Kid
- Black Dyed Striped Skunk
- Grey Krimmer Caracul Dyed Lamb

$168
- Northern Sable-Blended Muskrat
- Black Persian Lamb
- Silvertone Dyed Muskrat
- Black-Dyed Skunk
- Black Persian Lamb Paw
- Natural Grey Kidskin

$298
- Black Persian Lamb
- Russian Sable-Dyed Squirrel
- Black Moire Caracul Dyed Lamb
- Leopard Spotted Cat
- Natural Grey Persian Lamb
- Natural Grey Siberian Squirrel
- Selected Northern Sable-Blended Muskrat
- Ocelot
- Silver Fox Great Coat

PLUS FEDERAL TAX

WAYS TO PAY: Lay-away Plan, with Deposit at Time of Purchase (No Carrying Charge); Gradual Payment Plan; Charge to Your Account, or Pay Cash. Storage without charge until November First.

Fur Shop—Second Floor

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Last Five Days!

August Sale of Fur-Trimmed Coats

Just five more days to save wonderfully on ALL WOOL coats, mounted with luxurious furs! Sizes for juniors, misses and women.

Use the LAY-AWAY Plan with deposit at time of purchase. Pay Gradually, if you wish . . . Charge to your Account or Pay Cash, if you prefer! Some plus federal tax.

Coat Shops—Second Floor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets

PEEPTOAD BOARDING KENNELS
DOGS BOARDED
DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
BATHED—TRIMMED—CONDITIONED
Modern Kennels, Individual Runs
Harmony Road at Peeptoad Road
North Scituate, Rhode Island
Tel. Scituate 344

Have You Tried
Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
AT
Blanding's
155 WESTMINSTER STREET
and
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

In the Land of the Thinsies

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Two

Tears trickled down the red cheeks of the Flower Woman—flat tears.

Jill felt awfully sorry for her.

"But they weren't real flower women," she said. "They were only put there to cheer people up."

"Cheer people up!" echoed her companion bitterly. "You can't cheer people up with dummies. That's wot I'll be after this—just a dummy—a thin dummy. I'll never be comfortable and happy no more."

Jill didn't know what to say. Could it be true that the Thinsies would remain thin always, all the lot of them, including herself? Would she never be able to roll down grassy slopes in the parks again, or play Honey-pots, or eat doughnuts, or curl up in a cushiony chair?

The Flower Woman was dabbing her eyes. She had a flat pocket beneath her apron in which she kept a folded handkerchief. Down the path was a small boy in a neat sailor suit and a little fair-haired girl in a cotton frock. They were walking along very demurely on either side of a fashionable lady in a smartly tailored coat and skirt.

"Have you seen any of them before?" asked the Flower Woman.

Jill waited for a moment and then nodded her head.

"Where?" asked the Flower Woman.

"In a shop window," said Jill.

"I thought so," said the Flower Woman. "Many shops has given up wax figures now, seeing as they break so easy, and are using flat ones instead—flat cardboard ones to hang clothes on. They're Thinsies all right, you mark my words."

Dull Prospects

Jill looked down at herself. She was very like the little girl in the cotton frock. Would she be put in a shop window when she got back, and have clothes hung on her?

"There's a waiter over there," the Flower Woman went on. "He came down just before me. I've seen his sort, time and time again, standing on pavements outside restaurants where you gets a cut from the joint and two veg. for a shilling. They always has trays in their hands and black hair parted in the middle, and long white aprons down to their feet. They're Thinsies, too."

Jill stood up.

"I don't believe they are," she said, so loudly that she quite surprised herself. "I don't believe any of those cardboard people are Thinsies. If we could get back, we should all be fat again. I am sure we should. Not too fat, you know, but just nice, as we were before."

The Flower Woman blew her nose and put her handkerchief away.

"You may be right," she said. "But how are we going to get back? That's wot I wants to know."

Jill considered.

"We came down, so we shall have to go up," she said at last.

"And how are you going to do that?" asked the Flower Woman, who wasn't being very helpful. "There's no lifts here; nor airplanes, nor nothing."

"All the same, there must be a way," said Jill. "We shall have to go up and up until we come to the big dark space, and then we shall swish through the slits and everything will be all right again."

"I hope so," said the Flower Woman, "but I wouldn't be too sure. 'Wishful thinkin',' that's wot they calls it, and it don't always come off same as you hopes."

"Are there any mountains anywhere?" Jill asked.

"Mountains!" cried the Flower Woman. "There's not so much as a molehill."

"Then we'll have to think of some other way of climbing," said Jill. "Perhaps we could make a balloon?"

"Flat ones wouldn't float," said the Flower Woman. "We couldn't fly in flat balloons."

"Oh, dear," cried Jill, "I don't think you are really trying a bit. Everything I say seems to be wrong."

"You've not bin here so long as me," said the Flower Woman. "We've all thought of mountains and balloons in turn, but wot's the use?"

Jill didn't take any notice.

The Picnic Party

"I'm going down that road," she said. "If I find anything I'll come back and tell you."

"All right," said the Flower Woman. "I'll stay put for a while, but don't be too long."

"Good-by," said Jill.

She felt a bit annoyed with the Flower Woman. It is difficult to help anyone who is so determined to be miserable.

The road went on and on in a straight line. You could see the point, far away, where the two sides came together and the white part disappeared. It was perfectly flat and uninteresting, without a single twist or curve anywhere.

"And when I get to the point where the sides join it will go on again—on and on and on," Jill said to herself.

Sitting in a field on her left was a picnic party, and as she was passing they called to her to join them.

"We have got some soup," said one of the party, an elderly lady in a sweeping black dress. "It is very thin soup, of course, but better than nothing. Perhaps you would like some?"

"Thank you very much," said Jill, who was beginning to feel rather hungry.

The soup was running about on a flat tray, and as there were no spoons they had to put their faces down to it and drank in the way horses do, which isn't as easy as you might suppose, because you get so splashed and wet. Some of the soup ran off the tray and was lost in the grass, but it didn't matter much because it was so very thin and tasteless.

"Have you been here long?" asked the lady.

"No," said Jill.

"Then you don't know much about this place yet. It is dreadfully dull—like the soup, you know. But we mustn't grumble. Here are some cucumber sandwiches."

She handed a few to Jill. They were so frail that it was all she could do to pick them up without tearing them.

The rest of the party munched away at their share of the picnic in silence. They were a very uninteresting lot of people, Jill thought.

Hunting a Ticket Machine

"When you have been here a bit longer, you will find it best to spend your time resting," said the lady. "We don't move about more than we can help."

"But I'm not going to stay," said Jill suddenly. "I'm going to find a way back. I'm going to be round again, and eat round things and wear round clothes. I don't like it here at all."

The picnic party looked at her in a pitying sort of way.

"Nobody likes it," said a thin boy with inky fingers, "but what can we do?"

"There must be a slot machine somewhere," said a little man in a long black overcoat. "If we could find that machine, we might get return tickets."

"But we can't find it," said the rest of the party. "We've looked and looked for it—all the lot of us."

"Still, I'm sure there must be one somewhere," insisted the little man. But instead of doing anything he relapsed into silence again, with his jaws slowly munching his sandwich.

Jill got up.

"I think I'll go and look for the slot machine," she announced.

"Very well," said the lady. "It is best to satisfy yourself."

"If you find it, let me know," said the thin boy.

(To be concluded on Sept. 14. The page For Children will be dropped next week on account of the Labor Day holiday.)

The Story Starts Here

Jill discovered the Thinsies when she was on her way to school one rainy morning. She slipped through the crack where the moving stairway disappeared, in the underground station, and found herself floating down to an odd place where everything was quite flat. Trees and houses and even the children were quite flat, as if they had been cut out of cardboard, and Jill herself had been squeezed flat, too. A Flower Woman told Jill that this was the Land of the Thinsies. She was very much upset when Jill said that the figures she had seen in Piccadilly Circus were flat too.

Drawn by Nora S. Unwin for The Christian Science Monitor

Early Morning Bathe

In misty blue haze
Of September days
We rise up early,
The fields are all pearly;
Dewdrop bespread
Is the meadow we tread;
In mystery lies
The land, in disguise.
Swift, in the dawning
Of such a grand morning
We race like the wind,
Leaving slumber behind.
Down the cliff path
With a bound and a laugh,
Down to the pebbles and smooth bright sea;
Icy, the clasp of the wavelets embracing us!
Brilliant, the path of the sun on the sea!
Brilliant and warming
His rays in the morning
Greet us, and dry us, most comfortingly.

NORA S. UNWIN

Surprise at the Station

Suzanne looked out of her bedroom window and sighed. Why, on the very first day of her holidays, had it to rain? She walked downstairs into the dining room, very slowly. "Good morning, dear," said Mummie's cheery voice, and her father looked over the top of his morning paper and smiled.

"Good morning, Suzanne," he said, "why not smile to help the sun shine?"

Suzanne sat down and Mummie said, "I have some news for you, dear. Granny has asked you to spend the day with her. As I have an engagement I shall put you on the train and Granny will be waiting for you at the other end." Suzanne's eyes shone. To travel all by herself in a train would be great fun.

Mummie and Suzanne arrived at the station five minutes before the time, but the train was late.

"Suzanne," said Mother, "do you think you could get on the train alone? You know that Granny's station is the next but one. Do you mind if I go, darling? I must not be late for my engagement."

"Of course not, Mummie," said Suzanne.

Nap in the Train

Suzanne watched Mummie go out of the station and then she walked up and down the platform. When the train came, she climbed into an empty carriage. As they pulled out of the station, Suzanne sank back into the corner of her seat and closed her eyes. In a minute she was asleep. When she opened her eyes again the train had stopped. Suzanne pressed her nose against the window and looked onto the platform. This must be her station. Ah! yes, there was Granny standing by the bookstall. Suzanne opened the door and hopped out. The train crawled once more on its steady way.

Just then the lady whom Suzanne had taken for Granny turned around, and Suzanne's smile of welcome faded. It wasn't Granny. Suzanne looked around; this wasn't Granny's platform. Then she looked at the name of the station. No! Mummie hadn't told her that name.

In spite of being a big girl and rather brave, she began to feel lonely, she sat down on the nearest case and started weeping.

"Hullo, little girl," said a kind voice, "please, could I have my case, and can I help you at all?"

Suzanne's Stranger

Without looking up Suzanne said, "I must have fallen asleep, because I got out of my train too soon and Granny is waiting for me at the next station."

The owner of the case started to laugh. "Suzanne," he said, "I'm ashamed of you."

Suzanne looked up. "Daddy!" she shouted and jumped into his arms. "Oh! Daddy, how did you get here?"

"Why!" said Daddy, "this happens to be my station. I come here to my office every day. Today, I happen to be taking an early train back."

"But, Daddy," said Suzanne, once more smiling and happy, "is the next station Granny's?" Suddenly she gave a start. "Oh! I'd forgotten Granny will have met my train."

"So she will," said Daddy. "We'd better phone and say you will be on the next, there is one in ten minutes. And shall I come with you or can you manage this time?"

Suzanne smiled quietly. "Thank you, Daddy, dear, but I won't fall asleep again."

Photograph by Zigmondy

Dinner Time

Mother Hen and her newly hatched chickens, as well as the ducklings in her charge, come quickly to the call of the little Hungarian girl. "Pee-pee-pee" means food, and food is welcome.

It is the task of the girls in the Hungarian villages to keep an eye on the hens, ducks and geese. Not only do they feed them, but when the young ones are old enough to go into the fields, they accompany them there to see that none of them stray. The reward for all the care they give is a lovely soft, feather eiderdown which they receive as a dowry when they grow up.

Veil for Summer

An acorn for a thimble,
A bit of cobweb lace,
A darning needle dragonfly
Zipping through the space,
And here's a model fairy veil
For Summer's lovely face!

GRACE SAYRE

A Merry-Go-Round of Reading

Book Reviews

For ten-to-twelve-year-olds who like stories about boats and the sea, we recommend "Coast Guard to Greenland," by Anne Molloy, with illustrations by John L. Delano. Here's a tale of Greg, who had never been to sea, though his father was commander of a Coast Guard boat. He didn't want to go, because he was afraid. "He was afraid of something he'd never even tried," his friend Olaf said.

Greg didn't want to leave Grandmother's farm and go to Greenland—he just wouldn't go, he wouldn't! But he had to go with his father. What happened, how he overcame his fear and liked the sea, is told in a thrilling story that gives interesting pictures of Greenland, its icebergs, its people and their ways of living.

Another tale of a boat—a barge on the Erie Canal—is "Two on a Tow," by Zillah Macdonald, with illustrations by Harvey Kidder. This book tells of Jarvis and Jerry, twins and orphans, about to be separated—one to go to an Uncle, the other to his Grandfather, the captain of a barge. The twins, determined to be together, took turns stowing away on the barge Araminta, where only Jarvis was supposed to be.

How they shared the thrilling experiences on the tow down the canal, the mixups that arose because of the twins' identical appearance, and how they kept their secret until the plot of a rival bargeman threatened their Grandfather and his chance to win the race, is fun to read about.

Both of these boat books are published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2 each.

Outwitting Nazis

For boys and girls who like a true story, and an exciting one, there's Marie McSwigan's "Snow Treasure," illustrated by Mary Reardon. Actually a group of children in Norway, coasting day after day right under the eyes of the Nazi soldiers, carried on their sleds gold bullion valued at $9,000,000 to a ship waiting to take it out of the country. Today it is safe in the United States. How this was planned by older people and carried out by these brave children, who were doing an important piece of war work for their beloved country, is well told in this attractive book. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $2.

Summer Hurricane

"Storm on the Island," written and illustrated by Eleanor Frances Lattimore, makes very real a hurricane that swept over a little sea island off the coast of South Carolina one August day. Many things happened before all was calm again, and nine-year-old Rose Ann and her brother took their part in helping to repair the damage, all of which makes a good story for third and fourth graders. This book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $1.75.

Just for Fun

"Peter Piper's Pickled Peppers" is a tongue-twister book that is good to read aloud for fun, written by Mabel Leigh Hunt, with pictures by Katherine Milhous. Like the author's "Billy Button's Buttered Biscuits," which was filled with B's, this new wee book just teems with P's as it tells what became of the pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. This pleasant pastime is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia and New York. $1.

Animal Friends

"Zickle's Puppy Dog," by Edna Turpin, with illustrations by Arne Lundborg, published by Greystone Press, New York, $1.50, is a pleasant, easy-to-read story for boys and girls who like dogs. The Brim family were only three—Mother and Dad and Zickle—until a lonely, stray puppy came into their yard and made his way straight into Zickle's heart, and his family's, too. When Rags' rightful owner turns up unexpectedly, there is suspense, there are tears, and a separation threatens—but there's a surprise and a happy ending.

Under the Open Sky

Two choice books that will take you out of doors, describe the world of nature, of plants and animals at a particular season are C. J. Hylander's "Out of Doors in Spring" and "Out of Doors in Summer." The author's interesting text and drawings will make you eager to explore, will introduce some new friends in nature and renew your acquaintance with others.

By book, if not by automobile, you may go with Ann and Bill for a day at the seashore, where they have a lively time paddling in the cool blue ocean, watching the gulls on the beach, exploring rocks at low tide, riding in a speedboat, and lots of other interesting things boys and girls love to do at the beach. You'll find all these things described in a big book with generous full-page pictures in gay colors and others in black and white. This book is "At the Seashore," written and illustrated by W. W. and Irene Robinson.

All three books in this out-of-doors group are published by The Macmillan Company, New York, the first two priced $1.50 each and the third $2.

Florence Bethune Sloan

NEW SONG RELEASES
"I'm Not Afraid of the Darkness"
A beautiful Children's song written by Rose Saffron and Hester A. Thomas of Pasadena, Calif. Professional copies available to Artists and Children's programs. Write for our catalogue of Standard and Semi-Classic songs by new American Writers.
CINE-MART MUSIC PUBLISHING CO.
6912 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Get Warm Sleepers for the Children
Cold days and possibly cold homes ahead. Keep the children warm at night with Nazareth Sleepers—have reinforced soles and toes; sizes for infants and children up to 8 years.
Keep the youngsters comfortable daytimes with Nazareth knitted underwear—quality famous for 56 years. Styles and sizes for ages 1 to 16.
Write us if your dealer cannot supply you.

Illustrated Catalog Free on Request.
Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

The Home Forum

The Light of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH CLOUDS may cover the sun's face for many days people go about their usual tasks knowing full well that, in spite of the evidence of the physical senses, the sun is still shining in its splendor, and that as the clouds are dispersed its warmth and comfort will again be felt by all. This may serve to illustrate the eternal truth that God, omnipotent good, is never absent from His universe. The Bible teaches that God is infinite Love, the creator of all that really exists. Then He must be continually present, and His goodness ever available. Just as the sun is reflected in its rays, which can never be separated from their source, so Christian Science reveals the glorious truth that God is forever reflected by man, who is inseparable from the Father, and who is forever expressing spiritual life, health, joy, peace, and the abundance of all good. Moreover, man, as the likeness or reflection of God, is forever conscious of his unity with God and of the Father's loving care, direction, and protection.

The material senses often testify to the opposite of this truth. Fear, sorrow, lack, disease, sin, and strife seem to be present at times, completely shutting out all light and joy. However, as these do not express the nature of God, good, they are no part of His creation, for it is self-evident that Deity could not create that which is unlike Himself, any more than darkness could proceed from the sun, the source of sunlight. These experiences may be likened to the dark clouds which sometimes hide the sun, but cannot destroy the sunlight. The errors of sense melt away before the understanding and realization of the truth of being.

The prophet Habakkuk declared of God (Habakkuk 1:13), **"Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity."** The truth here expressed as to the nature of God which was glimpsed by the prophets was revealed in full measure by Christ Jesus. He acknowledged no life or intelligence apart from the divine source. His clear spiritual understanding of God enabled the Master to heal quickly and thoroughly all manner of disease and sin. Acknowledging no reality in evil, he proved that it had no power over him. In the dark hours preceding the crucifixion he comforted his followers, saying (John 14:27): **"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."**

A student of Christian Science received much help and comfort from the following experience. Facing a problem involving serious loss, and desiring to be alone with God for quiet meditation, he made his way to the top of a near-by mountain. Sitting there in the glorious sunshine he could see the clouds far below. To his troubled thought there came the clear conviction that even as these had no place in the sunlight which was shining above the mountain summit, so the errors of sense have no place in the divine Mind, which is God. It was seen, too, that the sun is always shining above the clouds. Thus peace came to the student as he caught a glimpse of the nature of infinite Truth and of our God-given ability to rise in spiritual consciousness above the belief in and fear of evil. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 107) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, **"As we rise above the seeming mists of sense, we behold more clearly that all the heart's homage belongs to God."**

Someone may say, "I do not doubt that God is the only power and presence in fact, but how can I realize this truth in the face of the present world conflict?" That which is needed is spiritualization of thought. A sincere desire to hold thought steadfastly to what one understands of the truth opens the mental door for a larger realization of the allness of God, good, and of man's sonship with the Father. With this will come a clearer sense of the unreality of evil and its seeming activities.

It is reason for much gratitude that, regardless of the effort which the carnal mind is making today to destroy the Christ-idea, divine Principle, Love, is steadily unfolding to the human consciousness. On page 306 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, **"Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the Universe, ever present and eternal."**

Reflections in the Palace Moat

(Peking)

The gray wall and scarlet tower
Slit in half
The shining strip of water.
The laughing willows
Tremble over their image,
While the solemn cedars lean
To meditate, unmoving.
In a rowboat,
Two girls in slim bright gowns
Pierce the reflections
With their oars—
Like dripping pins thrust
In a cloth-of-silver cushion.
And the gay Mandarin
Of their young voices
Echoes in an invisible wave
Over the silent water.

M. M. M.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

An Unexplored World

HOW DELIGHTFUL is the introduction to all one's new books at the beginning of a new school-year! Some men tell us that they never outlive their sense of excitement on seeing the curtain go up at the beginning of a play. The child, I think, feels something like the same excitement on taking a new school-book into its hands. Later on, it may come to regard it with indifference or even with aversion, but who can turn the unsullied pages of a new school-book without an exquisite premonitory joy? One's pleasure is mainly the pleasure of curiosity. Here are new, strange territories in which one must travel. Or, it might be nearer the mark to say, here are rooms in the new, strange house in which one is going for a year to live. Even a cat enjoys going into a room that it has never seen before and that has just been unlocked. How much more does a child enjoy the first sight and touch of a new book! *Little Arthur's History of England, Sullivan's Spelling-Book Superseded, Harbinson's Geography*—they are not, perhaps, the books that one would pray to be left alone with on a desert island, but once for a few days they represented the unexplored world, and we did not stay to ask whether the world was worth exploring. It may be that from the outset there is an instinctive thirst for knowledge in us, and that this early appetence deludes us into unwarrantable hopes at the sight even of a new geography. If so, it is not long before we are disenchanted, and the more we learn of the exports of foreign countries and of the dates and the wives of kings, the less highly we esteem them. There is little enough of this knowledge that we would acquire save under compulsion. Still, I do not think we ever abandon hope entirely, but, as we are betrayed into disappointment at one stage of a subject after another, we look forward with all the more eagerness to the next.—From "The Peal of Bells," by ROBERT LYND. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Sickles

(Nantucket)

A cliff, and the sound of waters
Ceaseless, soothing,
Coming from far horizons
To sing upon shores seen and unseen
Of patience and inexhaustible power.
Hurrying sea winds
Bending stiff salt grasses
Like priceless scimitars,
Like fine silver sickles
Southward toward the sun.
White sails tilting on blue-green,
Gaunt-faced rocks ruffed in foam,
Gulls flashing fearless through vast expanse,
Errant bees and butterflies
Testing fairy strength
In the midst of majesty—
The majesty of sea and moor and ceaseless wind
Ceaselessly roaming through a world
Silver, green and gray.
Life a shining sickle in my hand
To reap a sheaf of silver days.

LUCY EMBURY

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF CH'I-YING: *Painted in China in the Nineteenth Century*

CH'I-YING was a Manchu noble and the Imperial official who negotiated the first treaty between China and the United States in 1844. At that time England, France, and Italy had also sent representatives to Portuguese Macao where the joint deliberations took place. The American mission was headed by Caleb Cushing of Newburyport. In his reports to the State Department, he speaks of Ch'i-ying with confidence and regard. And we know that this Chinese statesman was an able and astute diplomat, of broadminded understanding and tolerance, and a man of great personal charm.

In this formal Chinese portrait, he is portrayed in the full costume of his high rank and office as the "Imperial Clansman, Wearer of the Yellow Girdle, Descendant of the Founder of the Ch'ing (or Manchu) Dynasty, Plain Blue Bannerman, Imperial Commissioner and Governor-General." Painted in brilliant colors, the seated figure is larger than life-size, and, with the mount, the scroll is over fifteen feet in height. In the frontality of the pose, the precise symmetry of the composition, and the meticulous rendering of the court costume with the prescribed insignia and colors, we have a characteristic example of Chinese portraiture made by a professional painter. The Chinese have never regarded such pictures, which were painted to order or made to sell, as important works of art, but rather as the somewhat standardized product of painstaking craftsmen. The historic interest in this portrait outruns its artistic merit.

Ch'i-ying, himself, in a personal memorial to the Emperor, tells of the negotiations and of how small courtesy gifts were exchanged. Each delegation asked for his portrait, and he had one painted for each. Three similar portraits may still exist somewhere in England and Europe. This portrait, presented to Caleb Cushing, was preserved by his heirs. In 1938, they gave it to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

A. R. H.

A Statue of Channing

(Newport, R. I.)

Surely the man has eloquence.
Observe
how sparrows crowd upon the fence
and perch upon the gesture of each hand
in emphasis.
The pigeons, seeking to understand
more carefully what may be said,
alight
upon his sculptured shoulders and his head.

Strange audience for his unspoken words
great Channing has:
the curious children and the birds,
the hurried passersby and little boys,
intent on play,
who seem to heckle with their noise.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

And After Them the Blackberries

AS I TURNED into the lane that climbs the hillside to the cottage under the high beech woods, I was conscious of a sort of mild expectation that I could not explain. It was late evening. Venus, who looks down with such calm splendour upon this troubled earth in these summer nights, had disappeared, but the moon had not yet risen. The air was heavy with those rich odours which seem so much more pungent by night than by day—those odours of summer eves that Keats has fixed for ever in the imagination:—

I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs;
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
Wherewith the seasonable month endows
The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;
White hawthorn. . . .

Ah, that was it. I remembered now. A fortnight ago, when I last came up this lane by night, it was the flash of the white hawthorn in the starlight that burst upon me with such a sudden beauty. I knew the spot. It was just beyond here, where the tall hedgerow leans over the grass side-track and makes a green arbour by the wayside. I should come to it in a minute or two, and catch once more that ecstasy of spring.

And when I reached the spot the white hawthorn had vanished. The arbour was there, but its glory had faded. The two weeks I had spent in Fleet Street had stripped it of its crown, and the whole pageant of the year must pass before I could again experience that sudden delight of the hedgerows bursting into foam. I do not mind confessing that I continued my way up the lane with something less than my former exhilaration. Partly no doubt this was due to the fact that the hill at this point begins its job of climbing in earnest, and is a stiff pull at the end of a long day's work and a tiresome journey—especially if you are carrying a bag.

But the real reason of the slight shadow that had fallen on my spirit was the vanished hawthorn. . . .

It is the same sense of the transcience of beauty that inspired the "Ode to a Grecian Urn" on which pastoral beauty was fixed in eternal rapture:—

Ah, happy, happy boughs! that cannot shed
Your leaves, nor ever bid the spring adieu.

And there we touch the paradox of this strange life. We would keep the fleeting beauty of Nature, and yet we would not keep it. The thought of those trees whose leaves are never shed, and of that eternal spring to which we never bid adieu, is pleasant to toy with, but after all, we would not have it so. . . .

If the pageant stopped, the wonder itself would stop. I should have no sudden shock of delight at hearing the first call of the cuckoo in spring or seeing my hawthorn hedge burst into snowy blossoms. I should no longer remark the jolly clatter of the rooks in the February trees which forms the prologue of spring, nor look out for the coming of the first primrose or the arrival of the first swallow. . . .

By the time I had reached the gate I had buried my regrets for the vanished hawthorn. I knew that to-morrow I should find new miracles in the hedgerows—the wild rose and the honeysuckle, and after them the blackberries, and after these again the bright-hued hips and haws. And though the cuckoo's note should fail him, there would remain the thrush, and after the thrush that constant little fellow in the red waistcoat would keep the song going through the dark winter days.—From "Pebbles on the Shore," by CLIVE GARDINER. (New York: Dutton.)

We Owed It All to Father

IT CAME to be a part of our life—that flute. It had originally belonged to my father, years ago when, as a student at college, he was a member of a college orchestra. So we treasured it with all the other trophies that Father had left behind him.

Memories of him were as brilliant as a tropical sunset. We children were always living over again the hero tales that he used to tell us; and often we tried to enact the glorious adventures that he had related. When, after he had gone, we found his long bow "of true wood, of yew wood, the wood of English bows," it was quite clear to us that he had been one of the band of Robin Hood; and this flute, that we tried in vain to play upon, must have been his when he learned from Orpheus how to enchant "all little beasts."

* * *

And here, in Father's study, was the magic flute. We made a "try" at it every now and then, feeling that some day, by just the right touch, we should find the way to make it sing. Over and over we blew upon it, with special attention given to each stop, but only a breathy noise like a whisper came from it—never a clear sound. Like the sword held fast in the stone, it awaited a King Arthur to draw it forth. At last, Robert, by a sudden inspiration, found the secret; and that was the beginning of his love for Father's flute. With the utmost patience, he blew one clear note and then another, practicing day after day until he had triumphantly made the instrument his own.

In Robert's college days, the flute proved to be more and more an essential thing. When life was difficult—and there were always problems—he found solace in the flute. Almost unrealized by him, the flute was becoming a daily companion. This was quite evident when a brief visit to my sophomore brother disclosed to me that there was something wrong. A shadow seemed to have fallen on Robert's soul. Finally he confessed. The flute had cracked. "Yes, but surely it can be mended," I urged. "Oh, no," he said, "it can never again be a musical instrument; but, then, why mourn the loss?" he argued. He didn't need it, he couldn't really play; and, anyhow, he had no time for music.

* * *

"No time for music!" Right well I knew that Orpheus couldn't live without his lyre, nor Robert without his flute. And sure enough! A month later, when Robert had earned some money at tutoring, there was a sudden trip to the city. Robert came back with a new flute, not like the dear old one that was Father's, but a more modern instrument with a clearer tone. From then on, the world of music claimed most of his leisure time, and Robert found other amateur musicians. There were evenings of playing together. They came to know somewhat of the joy that Sidney Lanier (another flutist) describes in one of his letters. "We were practicing together on that symphony," he wrote, "and we plunged like a sea of butterflies into a field of flowers—all selfhood lost in the glorious unified effect."

* * *

A year or so later, on another visit to Robert, I found him yearning toward a silver flute. He had heard Barrère. "The notes from a silver flute," he explained, "are much more beautiful than anything the wooden instrument can give." I resolved, on that day in November, that Robert should have a silver flute. It would be an ideal Christmas surprise. With this in mind, I began a search for an expert flute maker. I found him, at last—a most understanding old man, well versed in musical instruments. There followed a visit to his shop and a chance to hear the different kinds of flutes. There were many silver ones, but their cost was far beyond anything I had imagined.

"Well," I said to myself, "when the right time comes, Robert will win his silver flute; but my cherished dream of a Christmas gift must go." The days passed, with Christmas drawing nearer. And then a wonderful thing happened. A note from one of Father's friends came to me most unexpectedly, and in the note a check. "Years ago," the note explained, "your father loaned me money to complete my college course, and now it is my pleasure to pay off the debt." So—there was the money for the silver flute. And, once again, we owed it all to Father.

* * *

For a long time now, the silver flute has been giving its full measure of joy. Seldom, in these days, do *I* hear it; but, when a chance does come and when Robert plays those exquisite songs without words—thrushes singing in the twilight—and those trilling airs from Handel, Bach, and Mozart, memories throng upon me. Most clearly of all comes the memory of Father, the hero of our childhood, our "verray parfit gentil knight."

CATHARINE T. PATTERSON

The Secret of Writing

YOU SEE, I am not talking of technique, of style. I have read very many books on that subject, and shall read more, I suppose, held to that task by wonder and hope ever renewed, though to the end I fear I shall make nothing of it. That is not the fault of the analytical critics. At one time I imagined it was but the fault of a horny cranium which, if arduously polished, would at length admit the light; but there has been no luck. So though I shall continue to study, off and on, by what ordering of rhythms, forms, colours, words, and sounds, magic is made, and truth and beauty are compelled, the clue by which all these elements are resolved is one that I expect to learn on the morning when the Last Trump is heard, and the Veil is rent.

You remember that Tolstoy, when the critics were describing him as the greatest writer since Shakespeare, came in from his oxen and his cornfields, read such praise, and wrote in his diary, "Now what do they mean by that?" I wish he himself had tried to shape an answer to his question by writing down all the probabilities, even when they were ridiculous. But he was much too interested in his farming, and in writing *War and Peace* as relaxation after ploughing.

It was ever so. The men who might be able to tell us how it is done are always so busy doing it that our anxiety to learn the way of the trick is rarely known to them, and appears not to interest them. Chehov, who was aware that we should like to be let into the secret, used to be amused by questioners, and declared modestly that he knew nothing about it, and did not believe it was worth troubling over; . . . All very well for Chehov, but, like others of his kind, he forgot that he himself had no need to bother about the way it should be done; he could do it.—From "Between the Lines," by H. M. TOMLINSON. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Chinese Business Girl

ONE MORNING I read in the British-owned *North China Daily News* that a commercial firm wanted a Chinese girl who could do English correspondence and take care of filing and cables. I applied. I went for an interview. I came away from the interview with the job and a higher salary than I had got before.

When my excitement had evaporated a little, I realized that, although I had a job, I was further in commerce than ever, and further away from journalism.

The new job appealed to my business instinct, the instinct of every good Cantonese. It was quite a small firm, privately owned, and the proprietor, Mr. Voo, worked hard himself. He imported straw fibers from Manila, sent the raw material to his hometown near Ningpo, where the peasants made it into straw hats which he shipped abroad in the quantity of several millions a year. He . . . personally inspected every hat that he sent out to make sure that the unknown customer was getting a good article. Sometimes he would sit up all night inspecting his hats. "China has a reputation," he would say, if people remonstrated with him, "and so have I. Therefore all my goods must be good."

Among other things he imported ginseng and sundry raw materials, and exported pigs' bristles. I was thrilled to know that my letters went to all parts of the world, including Canada, the United States, South America, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and England.

Mr. Voo was economical about staff matters, but fair. His brother was the accountant, his sister the typist, and I was the foreign correspondent. . . .

Working with Mr. Voo was a valuable experience. Although he was only in his thirties, he had already made a fortune which he lost in the American depression, but this experience made him work harder to recover. He was a short, alert person, slim to the extent of being fragile. He lived with his wife and four children in a big modern house on Jessfield Road in the western residential section of Shanghai. Mr. Voo's aged mother resided with them and acted as family adviser. In this respect they were a typical Chinese family, although they lived in an up-to-date style with several maids, a cook, and a car that Mr. Voo drove himself.

I had a glorious time with the Voos. Every hour I spent with them, whether it was work or play, is a happy memory.—From "I've Come a Long Way," by HELENA KUO. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-6

Memo on the Pacific:

Now It's Our Turn ..... ***By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N. (Ret.)***

In the Southwestern Pacific, the United States is in the phase of transforming its operations from the defensive to the offensive. Clearly the long months of seeming inaction subsequent to Pearl Harbor have been put to good use in preparing for the campaign which has opened against Japan's outlying footholds.

Our hold on the islands of the Solomon group is expanding and Japanese reconnaissance in force has been driven off.

But the Makin Island raid is even more interesting. This is probably the forerunner of a series of widely scattered similar attacks on Japanese bases designed to keep them guessing where the next attack in force will be delivered.

They will also serve to interfere with a Japanese concentration of forces designed to attempt the recapture of positions now in United States possession in the Solomons.

The size of the force which landed on Makin has not been announced, but it can be assumed it was a relatively small one in that it was commanded by a lieutenant colonel of Marines. If the Japanese estimate of a force of 200 is approximately correct, it would, together with the disclosure that the expedition was under the command of a comparatively junior naval officer, lead to the assumption that it was landed from one of the old four-stack World War destroyers that have been converted into fast troop transports.

This destroyer undoubtedly had a cruiser escort, but whether or not it exposed itself, in the absence of air-carrier support, to possible plane attack from the Japanese base has not been made clear. The most logical procedure under the conditions would have been for the cruiser to lie to at a distance and let the destroyer proceed to the attack under cover of darkness.

Different Type Attack

This hit-and-run attack is of a radically different type from those previously launched against Japanese bases. Here a landing was effected which insured the complete destruction of all Japanese base facilities. Previously, hit-and-run affairs depended on airplane bombing and gunfire from ships to do the damage, leaving the completeness of the havoc wrought a matter of surmise.

The Japanese have always recognized the importance of maintaining the offensive. In this war, as in previous ones they have fought, they persistently maintained offensives, often in the face of apparently prohibitive losses.

Since Dec. 7 the Japanese have wasted no time in projecting a well-planned offensive that has ensconced them in areas in Southeastern Asia and the Netherlands East Indies which they had long coveted for the natural resources that would provide vitally needed materials. The rapidity with which these operations succeeded amazed the world and perhaps Japan's own military leaders.

Japanese strategy included buttressing these areas by a far-flung chain of island bases. Many such bases were blindly provided Japan at Versailles, when control of the Mandated Islands was given subject to certain restrictions subsequently conveniently overlooked.

Others have been seized since the outbreak of the war, and had not the United States Navy and Allied airplanes broken up the Japanese concentration in the Coral Sea, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and perhaps other islands would now be bases for Japanese airplanes, submarines and surface ships, constituting a serious threat to Australia and the Allied lines of communication in the Southwest Pacific.

Serious Threat

If Japan is allowed to consolidate its strength in the areas that have been gained, a military situation will result that will be a serious threat to Allied efforts for some years to come, and it is to frustrate such a state of affairs that Allied strategy is now directed.

A decisive naval victory in the Pacific for the Allies will not be a conclusive answer to the question as long as Japan can maintain strong concentrations of air power throughout its scattered bases. They must be ejected from these bases, and this objective seems to be in process of execution.

A frequently quoted military adage attributed to Frederick the Great runs as follows: "He who seeks to be strong everywhere, only succeeds in being weak everywhere."

Japan has extended its operations over such a vast area that a serious dispersion of forces must be involved. It is believed to have lost around half its carriers and cruisers, an untold number of airplanes, and a considerable portion of its merchant fleet. The Solomons and now Makin have been successfully carried, and a counterattack on the former decisively crushed.

The time seems propitious for extended operations against Japanese bases in the islands under their control. These bases cannot be strong everywhere. Raids similar to that flung against Makin will feel out the strength and disposition of Japanese defenses, and before long we may expect to learn of another attack in force designed to take and hold.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

The Country Speaks: Seattle

Labor Problem Is Acute ..... ***By Albert D. Hughes***

Virtually every large city in the United States has problems peculiar to it brought on by the war, and Seattle is no exception. One of the noticeable war phenomena brought to my attention when I was in Seattle recently as a guest of the Boeing company was the shortage of labor in some ordinary occupations. This fact hit me when I checked in at one of the City's principal hotels and carried my bag up to my room.

Time being "of the essence" at that moment and since I had heard a flustered bell captain telling a querulous guest that there were only two bellboys on duty, I decided that "toting my own" was the best policy. I think it is worth noting that a guest can take his own bag upstairs, especially if any of my readers know the elaborate "systems" which most hotel help have for preventing guests from doing this.

Later, the shortage again was brought to notice when an official of the aircraft company, arranging a dinner, came around to each member of the press party, after an inspection of the plant, inquiring of our choices for dinner. He explained that "banquets" of this order were not easy to arrange after certain hours because of the scarcity of kitchen help.

The labor shortage in the hotel was explained as due either to draft or voluntary enlistments which have drained the City of youth of the bellboy age. Older help is harder to obtain because most workers in this group are either in the aircraft plant or one of the shipyards nearby.

Though the hotel of which I speak had girls as elevator operators and a girl starter, I was told it was difficult to get feminine help. Even the women preferred to work in the aircraft plant, not only because they received wages comparable to men but also because they would work with men.

Even in an exclusive men's club, where men waiters are usually a tradition, I found a woman assisting the table service.

In Seattle, in fact the whole Northwest, I found more casual evidences that we are a nation at war than in the East. Bomb and air-raid shelters were in evidence, camouflage was observable, barrage balloons floated here and there, and emplacements undoubtedly concealing some sort of weapons were located in strategic areas. Obviously with all this protection around it was easy to realize the absolute need for moving the Japanese out of the Northwest as well as in Southern California.

Seattlers and residents of the Northwest did not appear to be worried about the course of the war, yet many were aware that the area could be a frontier. They expect little help from the East, I found, if there should be an invasion.

The Alaskan invasion by the Japanese has more personal interest to the Northwest because many former residents have moved into the Territory and Seattle has always been the "jumping off" place for Alaska.

To Change the Subject:

I Like Stairs ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

"Ha!" said my young friend, gleefully: "Escalators." And she was gone, through a heated mass of shoppers, all bargain-bent. Using elbows with such restraint as I could muster, I went after. We wished to find garden furniture which, if any persisted into mid-August, would be on the fourth floor. There were, of course, elevators; but not, I realized, for us.

I could see the horrid thing now, hitching its slippery form upward like a gigantic serpent on a tree-trunk. I daren't look at it. For once, the proper thing was to leap before I looked. It wasn't too bad, except for that uncertain final moment when one might or might not step off in the nick of time. Suppose one did not? What would happen then? Would a person be sucked under and, if so, to what shadowed underworld? Walking placidly along on the level, I was relieved to think that my friend would never know.

When I reflect upon the escalators I have avoided— In the London Underground, I have walked through interminable corridors, their roofs rounded and white-tiled; I've crossed over little coy bridges from one line to another, I've turned blind white corners and toiled up the steepest of stairs. Anything at all to avoid that escalator, any amount of trouble to find an elevator.

Elevators Are Considerate

For most elevators are tolerant of human foibles. Elevators will stop when bidden and wait for a timid person. Elevators are tame. I don't mind elevators. In fact, I can usually approve all elevators which I do not have to manipulate myself. Except one I knew in Paris, when we were living there on the seventh floor of a building near the Porte de Versailles. In that building, there was an eccentric elevator. We might ask it to take us up, but never down. Down we must walk, round and round, counting each floor as we passed it and, if it were night, praying the frugal French electricity would not switch itself off and leave us stranded in mid-air.

And, for another thing, that ascenseur was so small that we two crowded it and left no possible space for luggage. In the beginning, my American wardrobe trunk had to be taken up. Never shall I forget. It wouldn't begin to go in the ascenseur. So a poor man who had run along beside our taxi, begging for some task which would earn him a few francs, carried that trunk up seven flights of stairs on his back. I thought I could never again confront the menace of a wardrobe trunk.

Stairs Are Best

Yet, if I have time and breath and patience, stairs are really best of all. If they have rails. If they are not too steep or made of iron.

With stairs, one knows where one is. There, on those seven Paris flights, I could come down slowly and thoughtfully. I could stop to glance out a window in the wall, across the little railroad track of the Petite-Ceinture, which made the outer circuit of Paris; look away to the heart of the city, with the Eiffel Tower limned against a distant huddle of houses and domes which was Montmartre. Sometimes I would stop, peer between the bars of the ascenseur's cage and see Yvonne going up, her string bag running over with its loaf of bread, its head of lettuce, its pat of sweet butter for lunch. From her I'd learn the news of the weather, what she had bought for dinner, her private plans for the evening. Then on down, just as I pleased, not too slow, not too fast. Whoever minds stairs?

I admit it freely. Once up the stairs of the Washington Monument will suffice, and once into the dome of St. Paul's. I believe people do mount as far as the torch in the hand of the Statue of Liberty, but that feat I've never contemplated. No sensational projects for me. But, in ordinary days, going about my ordinary tasks, under ordinary circumstances, I am in favor of stairs—up or down.

That day when we went shopping, not listening particularly, I heard my young friend mutter, with a side glance at me to watch the effect: "I do like escalators! Think of the time we have saved!" After which she considerately led me down again to the street floor in an elevator.

Grew: Maximum War Effort Needed to Defeat Japan

American Ambassador to Tokyo in radio address to nation says Japanese people are now at one with military for control of Asia—Confirms charges of brutality to civilian and war prisoners.

Utter crushing of foe is required, Grew says, to assure future safety of the United Nations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Ambassador Joseph C. Grew bluntly warned Americans that danger of a stalemate in the Pacific war with Japan is still possible unless the home front matches the sacrifices of soldiers and sailors.

In his first radio address since returning from imprisonment in Japan, where he served as United States envoy for 10 years, Mr. Grew painted a restrained but startling picture of tortures imposed on American captives.

Incidents of barbarous treatment as detailed by the Ambassador were given as first-hand reports to him. These confirmed, he said, similar reports that had come to him indirectly from many points in China and in British possessions.

Full Defeat by Allies

From long experience in observing Japan's preparations for this war, Mr. Grew concluded that nothing short of physical defeat in stronghold after stronghold, will bring down the military clique now dominating the country.

To meet this fighting test of victory, he sees a necessity for abandoning any attitude that leaves "the spirit of self-sacrifice to our soldiers and sailors." Japanese militarists, he said, regard Americans as "constitutional weaklings," unwilling to make the sacrifices that will defeat a nation schooled for years in codes of Spartan simplicity and toughness.

While expressing assurance that victory would eventually rest with forces upholding ideals of human freedom, Mr. Grew spoke against the grim background of having actually seen the Japanese military machine in action. That machine, he emphasizes, will not be easy to destroy.

First-Hand Information

Essential portions of his address follow in textual form:

Never before has my native land looked to me so beautiful. Never before has a home-coming meant so much. I think you will realize a little of what it meant to us when I tell you of those last seven days at anchor off Yokohama before our evacuation vessel finally sailed from Japanese waters.

We were awaiting the completion of negotiations for our exchange, not knowing whether those negotiations would be successful and whether, if they were unsuccessful, we might not all be returned to our imprisonment in Japan.

Among us were many Americans — missionaries, teachers, newspaper correspondents, businessmen—who had spent the preceding six months in solitary confinement in small bitterly cold prison cells, inadequately clothed and inadequately fed and at times subjected to the most cruel and barbaric tortures.

Re-enactment of Cruelties

I will not go into the nature of those tortures, which were many, except to mention an incident on the Gripsholm when three elderly Americans, one of them over 70 years' old, gave me a demonstation of the water-cure which had repeatedly been inflcted upon them.

We went up to the bow of the ship early in the morning where a friend posed as the subject of the torture. He was tied up with his knees drawn up to his chin, his neck being attached to his knees and his hands securely bound behind him so that the cords in the actual torture had penetrated deep under the skin. He was then rolled over with his face up and water was poured into his nose and mouth.

It was a realistic performance, but only from the oral description of those men could I visualize what the actual torture hust have been. Six large buckets of water were used by the Japanese police, so that the subject in every case lost consciousness and then was brought back to consciousness merely to have the same thing repeated.

One of those elderly missionaries was given the water-cure six separate times in order to make him divulge information which he was supposed to have acquired as an alleged spy. Nearly all of the American missionaries, teachers, newspaper correspondents and businessmen were regarded as potential spies. The stupidity of those Japanese police was only surpassed by their utter cruelty.

Brutality by Policemen

That same American told me that once while he was lying tied on the ground a Japanese had ground his boot-sole into his face and then had brutally kicked him, smashing a rib. When he was finally untied, he could barely stand and he said he feared that a rib had been broken.

One of the Japanese police asked where the broken rib was and began to feel his body. As the Japanese came to the broken bone he said, "Is that the place?" And when the man answered, "Yes," the policeman hauled off with his fist and hit that broken rib as hard as he could.

In another case, a well-known American has been seriously maimed as a result of the gangrene which was caused by the ill treatment that he received in his prison cell. I had known him in years gone by and seldom have I had so great a shock as when I saw him on the ship, a mere shadow of his former self. There were many, many other cases.

I had heard indirectly of the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the rape of Nanking and of the fearful things done in Hong Kong when soldiers who had been taken as prisoners of war were bayoneted to death. But on shipboard we had direct evidence, for the dying shrieks of those soldiers were heard by a woman, a fellow passenger of ours, who herself told me the terrible story. This was no second-hand evidence, but the reports of reliable, first-hand witnesses and, in the case of the torture, the first-hand evidence of those who had suffered the tortures themselves.

Seven Days of Waiting

Do you wonder that during those seven days of waiting in the harbor of Yokohama several of those people told me that if the negotiations for our exchange failed they would commit suicide rather than return to their imprisonment in Japan? I know that they would have done so.

And then came one of the greatest of all moments. I awoke at 1 a. m. on June 25 sensing that something was happening. I looked out of the porthole and saw a piece of wood slowly moving past in the water. Another piece of wood moved faster. We were at last under way, slowly accelerating until the ship was finally speeding at full steam, away from Yokohama, away from Japan, pointing homeward.

Ah, what a moment that was, even though we had 18,000 miles to cover and 70 days in all before we should pass the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and repeat to ourselves, with tears pouring down many a face,

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

I shall have something to say tonight about the Japanese military machine which brought on this war and against which we are fighting today. But before turning to that subject, there is something else which I cannot leave unsaid. I have lived for 10 years in Japan.

War Blame Analyzed

I have had many friends in Japan, some of whom I admired, respected and loved. They are not the people who brought on this war. As patriots they will fight for their Emperor and country, to the last ditch if necessary, but they did not want this war and it was not they who began it.

Even during our imprisonment in Tokyo many of those friends used to contrive to send us gifts, in spite of the usual obstruction of the police who wished to cut us off completely from the outside world.

They were not the usual gifts of flowers but gifts of food, sometimes, sometimes a piece of meat, which was the most precious gift they could confer because they themselves could seldom get meat. For 10 years I have broken bread in their houses and they in mine. They were personally loyal to me to the end.

But there is the other side to the picture, the ugly side of cruelty, brutality and utter bestiality, the ruthlessness and rapaciousness of the Japanese military machine which brought on this war.

That Japanese military machine and military caste and military system must be utterly crushed, their credit and predominance must be utterly broken, for the future safety and welfare of the United States and of the United Nations, and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. Let us put it in a nutshell: There is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific Ocean for a peaceful America, for any and all of the peace-loving United Nations, and a swashbuckling Japan.

I shall come back to that subject, but first it may interest you to know something about the last hours in Tokyo preceding the dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor. That story is of important interest.

Late in the evening of Dec. 7 I received a telegram from our Secretary of State Mr. Hull containing a message from the President which I was to communicate to the Emperor at the earliest possible moment. I immediately asked for an appointment with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Togo, around midnight, and drove at once to the Minister's official residence and requested an audience with the Emperor in order to present the President's message. Mr. Togo said that he would present my request to the throne, and I left him at about 12:30 a. m. This must have been about two hours—Japan time—prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

At 7 a. m. on the morning of Dec. 8 I was awakened by a telephone call from the Foreign Minister's secretary, who asked me to come to the Minister's residence as soon as possible. He said that he had been trying to telephone to me ever since 5 a. m. but had been unable to get connection. I hurriedly dressed and arrived at the official residence at about 7:30.

Togo Concealed War News

Mr. Togo entered the room grim and formal, and handed to me the reply to the President's message to the Emperor, whom I was told he had seen at about 3 a. m., presumably just after the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the same time he handed me a long memorandum ending with the statement:

"The Japanese Government regrets to have to notify hereby the American Government that in view of the attitude of the American Government it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations."

I asked the Minister if he had presented to the emperor my request for an audience. The minister merely replied that he had no intention of standing between myself and the throne.

He then made a little speech thanking me for my efforts to preserve the peace and as usual came downstairs to see me off at the door. He said nothing whatever about the outbreak of war between our countries and I returned to the Embassy in entire ignorance that developments more serious than the breaking off of the conversations had occurred.

It was not until at least an hour or more later that a press bulletin was released announcing the attack on Hawaii and the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States and Great Britain.

Police Enter Embassy

When the bulletin was handed to me, I could not believe that the news was true. However, it was soon confirmed from other sources, and later in the morning an official of the Foreign Office brought to my secretary the official note declaring war.

Almost immediately afterward the Embassy's gates were closed and locked by the police, and from that moment we were regarded and treated as prisoners. A group of Japanese radio experts then immediately came and went through all our houses with a fine-tooth comb, taking away all short-wave radio sets so that thereafter we should have no contact with the outside world save through the Japanese newspapers which were regularly delivered to us.

I had lonk wnown of Japan's preparations for war and I kept my Government currently advised of the information which came to my knowledge on that subject.

And now, before closing, I should like to tell you something about the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting today. That machine has been trained and perfected through many years, for it has always had in view, even before the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the prospect of eventually sweeping not only to the north against Russia, but to the west and south in order to control what the Japanese have latterly termed "the co-prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia including the South Seas." It need hardly be said that the phrase "co-prosperity sphere" denoted in fact the intention to exert Japanese control, politically, economically—absolutely—over all those far-flung territories.

In 1931 came their invasion of Manchuria. In 1937 came their invasion of China south of the Wall, and while their Army eventually floundered in China, due to the magnificent fighting spirit of Chiang Kai-shek, his courageous armies, and his determined people, nevertheless the warfare which then ensued proved a practical training for the Japanese soldiers and sailors, who tirelessly developed and perfected the tactics which they subsequently used in their landings and conquests to the south.

Japan Will Fight On

The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China had discouraged the Japanese people. It has instead served to steel them for still greater sacrifices and to prepare them better for the war of deadly purpose to conquer upon which they have finally embarked. As the realization came home to them of the need for greater and greater efforts, they accepted the inevitable war-footing reorganization of the country's life with characteristic calmness and determination.

Probably no other factor has contributed more heavily to the preliminary victories achieved by the Japanese in this war than the offensive spirit which permeates all of the armed forces of the empire. This spirit, recognized by competent military men as the most vital intangible factor in achieving victory, has been nourished and perpetuated since the foundation of the modern Japanese Army.

The Japanese High Command has counted heavily upon the advantages this would give them over less aggressive armies. They have put great store in what they consider to be the white man's flabbiness.

They look upon us Americans as constitutional weaklings, demanding our daily comforts and unwilling to make sacrifices demanded for victory in a war against a military machine which has prepared and trained itself in Spartan simplicity and the hardness and toughness demanded by war.

Rely on American Disunity

They attach great importance to the former disunity in the United States over the war issue and they still count on an appreciable interval before an aroused nation can find itself and develop a fighting spirit of its own. By that time, they feel, Japan will be in complete control of all East Asia.

When they struck, they made no provision for failure; they left no road open for retreat. They struck with all the force and power at their command. And they will continue to fight in the same manner until they are utterly crushed.

We shall crush that machine and caste and system in due course, but if we Americans think that, collectively and individually, we can continue to lead our normal lives, leaving the spirit of self-sacrifice to our soldiers and sailors, letting the intensification of our production program take care of itself, we shall unquestionably risk the danger of a stalemate in this war of ours with Japan.

I say this in the light of my 10 years' experience in Japan, my knowledge of the power of the Japanese Army and Navy and of the hardness and fighting spirit of the Japanese. I feel it my bounden duty to say this to my fellow-countrymen.

A Powerful Fighting Machine

I know my own country even better than I know Japan and I have not the slightest shadow of doubt of our eventual victory. But I do not wish to see the period of our blood, sweat and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged.

That period will be prolonged only if our people fail to realize the truth of what I have just said, that we are up against a powerful fighting machine, a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken by economic hardships, a people who individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their Emperor and their nation, and who can be brought to earth only by physical defeat, by being ejected physically from the areas which they have temporarily conquered or by a progressive attrition of their naval power and merchant marine which will finally result in cutting off their homeland from all connection with and access to those outlying areas—by complete defeat in battle.

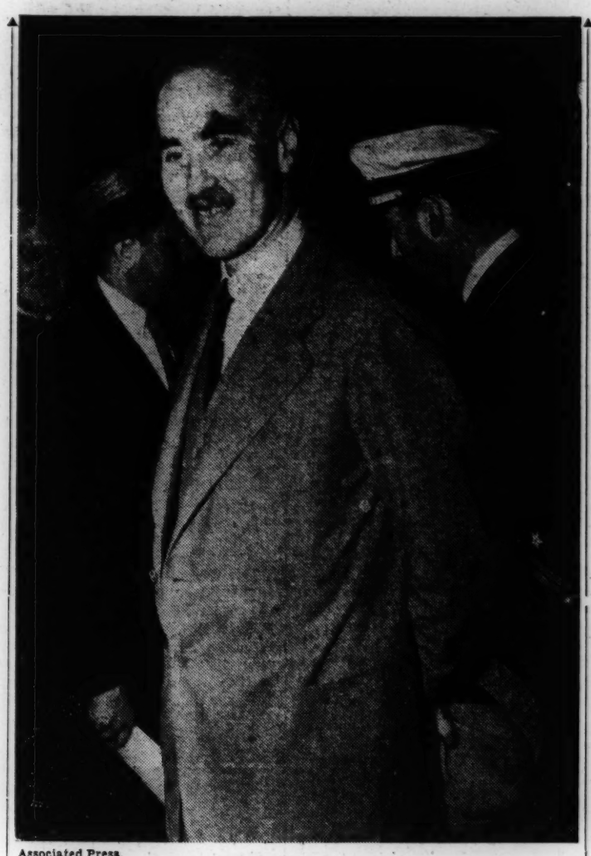
I need say no more. I have told you the truth as I see it from long experience and observation. I have come home with my associates in the Far East to join our war effort with yours and I realize, perhaps better than anyone else, that nothing less than the exertion of our maximum capacities, individually and collectively, in a war of offense will bring our beloved country safely through these deep waters to the longed-for haven of a victorious peace.

Glorious Heritage in Danger

We are fighting this war for the preservation of righteousness, law and order, but above all for the preservation of the freedoms which have been conferred upon us by the glorious heritage of our American citizenship, and for these same freedoms in other countries of the United Nations, and while we are fighting against the forces of evil, lawlessness and disorder in the world, we are primarily fighting to prevent the enslavement which actually threatens to be imposed upon us if we fail. I am convinced that this is not an overstatement.

Surely ours is a cause worth sacrificing for and living for and dying for if necessary.

"Though love repine and reason chafe,
There came a voice without reply:
'Tis man's perdition to be safe,
When for the truth he ought to die."



Associated Press

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew Glad to Be Back

Arriving at Jersey City, N. J., last week on the Gripsholm with 1,451 other Americans from Japan and the Orient, Ambassador Grew in his first radio address, printed on this page today, warned the people of the United States against counting upon an easy victory, and verified reports of atrocities in Japanese treatment of prisoners and interned civilians.

Chicago Women Wait in Line For Navy Posts

CHICAGO—For the past year, Chicago has been a leading naval recruiting center for men. Now, it looks as though the women are going to hold up their end of it too. Local residents have become accustomed to seeing long lines of men waiting their turns to be interviewed by recruiting officers. Now they're beginning to get used to seeing long lines of girls.

For, during the early days of the recruiting for the Women's Naval Reserve, the Ninth Naval District, with headquarters here, has been topping the nation in number of applications for commissions. This, the largest naval district in the country, comprises 13 states, all of them inland, so the interest in the sea comes only second hand.

As a result of the enthusiasm of the women, Chicago's first women naval officer, Lieut. Mary Daily, has been one of the busiest naval officers in the city. Together with a small staff of men officers, she has had thousands of letters to read and hundreds of officer applicants to interview.

In addition to the thousands of letters of application which came in voluntarily, blanks were also sent to girls recommended by deans of women from colleges in the area. Women with training in mathematics, meteorology, radio engineering, business statistics, communications experience, electrical engineering, and mechanical training have been especially sought after.

Although she is new in naval traditions, Lieutenant Daily has also been busy inducting the successful applicants into the Naval Reserve. Language majors and mathematics experts were among the first to whom she administered the oath.

Lieutenant Daily is especially well qualified for her present job, for she brings to it a long background of vocational, personnel, and placement work.

Bostonians Must Wonder Why Brownies Are Not Winning American Pennant

Luke Sewell a Nuisance To Joe Cronin All Year

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's baseball faithful must wonder what the St. Louis Browns are doing down around third place in the American League. On what they have shown against the Red Sox this season, Luke Sewell's men belong at the head of the parade by a comfortable margin. Several times this year Joe Cronin was rolling merrily toward the top of the standing, chalking up wins with the rapidity of a future champion, only to have Sewell come along and spoil the fun.

Luke did it again yesterday, although the afternoon was not as disastrous as some of its predecessors. This time the Browns merely split a double-header with the Red Sox, knocking them a full game further behind the pace setting Yankees.

Niggeling Again

As they entered this afternoon's series final at Fenway Park, the Sox and Browns had met just 19 times. Ten of these triumphs had gone to Sewell, who comes close to being the manager of the year in the junior league. Johnny Niggeling, his knuckleball ace, who pitched and won the opener on Sunday, 4-1, has beaten the locals five times. There is something about his butterfly and cool confidence which chokes the Red Sox when they walk to the plate.

Actually, the Red Sox gained on the Yankees during the past week, but as the pick-up was a lone game, the world titleholders seemed safer than ever early today with their lead of eight full contests. However, Cronin has not given up, as his 18 triumphs in the last 21 starts indicate. After he goes against the Browns this afternoon, Joe will give his boys tomorrow off in preparation for the three-game Detroit Tiger series in the middle of the week.

Butland Wins

In possession of his fifth straight victory, Will Butland today represented the biggest surprise package in this late spurt of the Red Sox. He bagged No. 5 in the second game yesterday, 12-6, supported by 18 hits. In a row the lanky sidearm right-hander has taken the Athletics, Senators, Yankees, Indians and, of course, the Browns, proving that he plays no favorites. The Browns treated him rather harshly in the late innings, but only because the Sox had a commanding lead.

The Browns spent the week adding 1½ games to their margin over the fourth-place Indians and now seem almost certain to finish directly behind Boston. It has been a great year for Sewell and a promise of even greater things in 1943. If Luke had had this current club back in April, there is no telling where he would be at the moment. And it couldn't happen to a nicer fellow.

Briefs . . . Ted Williams fell off two batting points during the past seven-day period, yet clung to his lead . . . His chief rival at the moment is Chicago's Taft Wright, who no longer can protect himself because of a call to the colors . . . Ted added his 27th homer, to lead Charley Keller by three, and picked up three runs batted in, to pace Joe Di Maggio by a convincing 23 . . . Ted made five hits in nine tries yesterday, most of them to left field . . . With the Browns playing him as a pull hitter, the Red Sox slugger shot for the open territory in left . . . Tony Lupien had a great day before the home folks, hitting a triple, two singles, stealing his eighth base and bringing the crowd to its feet several times with fielding plays at first base.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox have recalled pitchers Andy Karl from Louisville and Norman Brown from San Diego . . . The former will report at the close of the Louisville season and the latter in the spring . . . The Braves had a losing one-and-five week, climaxed by that double defeat at St. Louis on Sunday . . . The Stengelmen cannot buy a base hit most of the time and are chained to seventh place in the National League . . . The Cardinals gained 4½ games on the Dodgers during the week, cutting the Brooklyn margin to a mere three contests this morning . . . The rest of the league, remembering Dodger tactics of earlier games, are now "pouring it on" as they say in the dugout.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	85	44	.659	
Boston	78	53	.595	8
St. Louis	68	60	.531	16½
Cleveland	67	63	.515	18½
Detroit	64	67	.489	22
Chicago	55	68	.447	27
Washington	50	75	.400	33
Philadelphia	49	86	.363	39

Results Aug. 29
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 6, New York 5.
Washington 4, Detroit 1.
St. Louis-Philadelphia, postponed

Results Aug. 30
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.
Boston 12, St. Louis 6.
New York 7, Detroit 1.
New York 4, Detroit 3 (10 inns.)
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 3, Washington 1.
Washington 2, Cleveland 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	87	40	.685	
St. Louis	85	44	.659	3
New York	70	58	.547	17½
Cincinnati	63	64	.496	24
Pittsburgh	58	66	.468	27½
Chicago	60	72	.455	29½
Boston	51	79	.392	37½
Philadelphia	36	87	.293	49

Results Aug. 29
Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 4.

Results Aug. 30
St. Louis 8, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2. (11 inns.)
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 5.
New York 8, Chicago 6.
New York 5, Chicago 5. (Called in ninth, darkness.)

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	453	114	156	27	114	.344
Pesky	526	85	172	2	43	.327
Cronin	77	7	24	4	24	.312
Doerr	461	60	141	15	90	.306
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	543	98	167	13	44	.280
Lupien	381	52	105	3	58	.276
Finney	321	49	88	2	41	.274
Tabor	467	51	120	11	74	.257
Fox	243	39	62	3	40	.255
Peacock	221	14	56	0	16	.253
Conroy	237	21	47	4	20	.198
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	254	24	77	9	33	.314
Holmes	486	43	134	3	32	.276
Waner	276	37	72	1	29	.261
Kintis	188	18	48	1	26	.255
Fernandez	490	48	121	6	50	.247
Miller	503	42	121	6	40	.241
West	380	45	91	11	40	.240
Gremp	194	11	43	3	18	.222
Masi	81	15	18	0	9	.222
Sisti	370	44	81	4	30	.219
Ross	202	18	42	5	17	.208
Cuccinello	87	5	18	1	7	.207
Cooney	192	21	38	0	6	.198
Roberge	129	9	25	1	9	.194

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Albany	77	51	.602
Scranton	76	53	.589
Wilkes-Barre	76	54	.585
Binghamton	72	58	.554
Williamsport	69	56	.543
Hartford	57	71	.445
Elmira	57	71	.445
Springfield	31	99	.238

Restaurants

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

When in Portsmouth
Look for the name—JARVIS
TWO RESTAURANTS
Jarvis Cafeteria and Jarvis Tea Room
5 Congress Street Tel. 85

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl.
Dorothy Gould
337 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Aug. 31 for one week. Will reopen Sept. 8.

Open Affair For Men At Forest Hills

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Two rounds of play virtually have been completed in the national tennis championships, and as far as the men's division is concerned it still is about the widest-open affair of them all. No player has yet become a genuine favorite.

Several veteran observers thought Ted Schroeder, Jr., looked really brilliant yesterday in trouncing Corp. Gilbert Hunt of Langley Field, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Without any doubt, the Glendale flash was slamming the ball into all corners. But, on the other hand, Hunt, who has long been famed as a capricious customer, chose the occasion to play practically no tennis at all.

Looked Good

This confused observer thought Frankie Parker looked good in trimming Richard Hart of Miami, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5. The unsmiling. young Pole forced Hart with an endless stream of flat, low forehands and backhands. Yet two neighbors in the press marquee said positively that Frankie hadn't shown a thing.

Pancho Segura of Ecuador, another title possibility, was somewhat disappointing in his first appearance. The form he displayed in beating Ensign Ronald Edwards, 9—7, 6—3, 6—1, will not take the big cup back to South America. Pancho said he was nervous and promised to do better, and it was pointed out that he better had if he expected to get past Harris Everett of Orlando, Fla., seventh seeded domestic player.

Attracted Followers

William Talbert of Cincinnati has attracted some followers by his steady play. He was close to brilliant at times in defeating E. Victor Seixas, Jr., of Philadelphia yesterday, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6.

Up to day, all the 11 seeded players—eight domestic and three foreign still were in there pitching, and only the match between Segura and Everett promised to thin their ranks.

The mixed doubles, an innovation at Forest Hills, proved particularly popular with the 6,000 fans who sat through yesterday's heavy program. In justice to Jinx Falkenburg, it must be said that she proved to be a much better doubles player than anyone had suspected after watching her singles exhibition three days ago. She turned up with a crushing lob, and she and her brother Tom teamed well together in scoring their first victory.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Joins Fall Grid Party

Harvard officially joined the annual fall football party this afternoon when varsity candidates reported to Coach Dick Harlow at Dillon Field House. Upwards of 70 men drew equipment for the four weeks of practice before the opening game against the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School team here Sept. 26.

Today marked the first time that this fall's expected regulars made their appearance, although Harlow has been conducting informal drills for several weeks. The Harvard coach has been concentrating on freshmen in an effort to discover enough talent to replace the 20 lettermen lost from last fall's eleven.

Even though classes for this year will not begin until just before the opening game, prospective freshmen who are already entered at Harvard will be allowed to practice with the team. Approximately 50 freshmen have already been working out daily.

Harlow's job this season is without doubt the most difficult he has faced in his seven years here, for among the nine returning lettermen not one was considered a full-time regular a year ago. Even Capt. Don Forte divided his end duties with Jack Morgan. And probably the biggest blow of all is the loss of the forward wall of MacKinney, Miller, Peabody, Page, Pfister, Gardiner, and Morgan, who were mainly responsible for giving Harvard its highly creditable record of five wins and a tie in eight games.

Coach Harlow will have his usual staff with him, with the exception of Backfield Coach Al McCoy, who is in the Navy. Lyal Clark will handle the line; Earl Brown the ends; Floyd Stahl the Jayvees; and Henry Lamar the freshmen. Helping Harlow with the backfield will be Frank Swirles, West Coast star last fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Down at New Haven Col. Bob Neyland was laying deep plans to increase the tempo of his eastern All-Army All-Star practice sessions, especially in the light of gridiron events of the week end. The western All-Army team was drubbed by the Washington Redskins 26-7 and Bob Zuppke's college stars lost to the Chicago Bears 21-0. With games coming up against the New York Giants, Brooklyn Dodgers, the Bears (the latter game here at Fenway Park Sept. 20) Colonel Neyland was making preparations not to lose. Recalled were his words when he greeted his squad at the start of practice, "I don't like to lose and I don't intend to lose." If he can whip his stars into shape to beat well-organized professional teams in such a short time, he will deserve the Coach of the Year award.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Feran of Woburn was the new State junior golf champion today, following his one-up-in-19-holes victory over State Caddie Champion Dick Kinchla at Albemarle yesterday. The M. G. A. canceled its regular junior event, but Albemarle sponsored this unofficial tourney, the first in what is expected to become an annual event.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Coach Foxy Flumere expects to uniform his Northeastern grid hopefuls at Huntington Field tomorrow . . . Much of this afternoon's session at Harvard was given over to the photographers. . . . M. I. T., with Skipper Maurice Evans totaling 128 points, won the first annual dinghy regatta for the Leonard M. Fowle Trophy on the Charles River Basin yesterday . . . Tom Mahan, veteran United Shoe pro, took the Rhode Island open golf title yesterday, beating Joe Pezzullo, Lew Myers, and Elmer Reed in a play-off. This play-off was necessitated when the U.S.G.A. ruled that Les Kennedy should have had a six instead of a four on a disputed hole, and instead of winning the tourney, Les was dropped into a tie for fifth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard captured the team prize with 18 points in the N.E.A.A.A.U. junior track and field championships at Stone Park, Dedham, yesterday . . . The Dick Casey Club and the Navy Yard A.A. continue their series for the Boston Park League baseball championship at Merritt Park, Chelsea, tonight. The Caseys, defending titleholders, lead in games 2-1 this best-of-seven play-down.

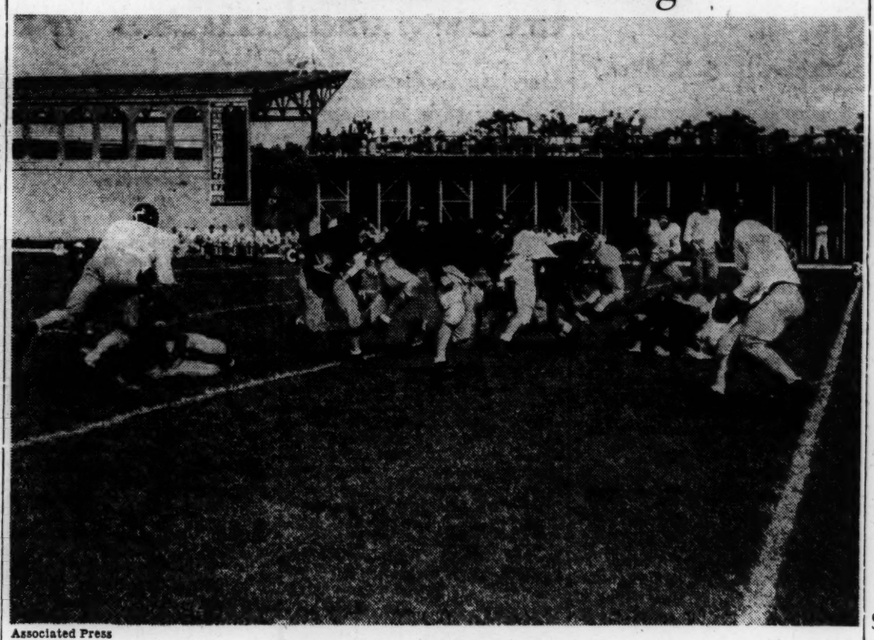
♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Bishop of Woodland and Frank Ross of Wampanoag won the Torrington Country Club's annual four-ball golf tournament yesterday, defeating John Grant and William Hughes of Wethersfield 3 and 2 . . . Manchester, N. H., won the Eastern American Legion Junior baseball championship yesterday with a 1-0 victory over Cincinnati in the third game of a three-game series. Beginning Friday Manchester meets the western champions in Manchester in a best-of-five series for the national crown.

♪ ♪ ♪

All seven Bay State representatives on the Chicago Bears roster are backs—Charlie O'Rourke, Gary Famiglietti, Ray McLean, Frank Maznicki, Butch Kissell, Bill Osmanski, and Chick Morris . . . The Red Sox, looking ahead, have bought Tommy McBride, Little Rock outfielder. McBride, who is hitting .333, will report next spring and will be tried as a replacement for Dom Di Maggio . . . The Braves also have come up with a new prospect, Bob Detweiler, who plays third base for Evansville, Ind. Detweiler is hitting at a .332 clip and has pounded out 15 home runs.

Dress Rehearsal Scrimmage



Associated Press

Eastern Army All-Star Workout

George Cafego of Tennessee (left center with ball) goes around right end during a full 60-minute four-period game between members of the Eastern All-Army football squad at New Haven, Conn. The Army All-Stars play the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park, Boston, Sept. 20, and the New York Giants at New York, Sept. 12.

Healdsburg Has Produced Three Great Sport Stars

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Seventy-two miles north of San Francisco is the pretty city of Healdsburg from whose high school came Hazel V. Hotchkiss (afterward Mrs. George W. Wightman), Eddie Beeson, and Ralph Rose—three of the greatest athletes ever developed in this State.

Miss Hotchkiss started her tennis career in the San Francisco Bay region, and after a series of successes on the Pacific Coast went East and won the national singles in 1909, 1910, and 1911, was runner-up in 1915 and again captured the championship in 1919. Six times she shared the national doubles, five times the national mixed doubles, and once the national women's veterans' doubles. Twice she annexed the national indoor singles title, 10 times shared the national indoor doubles, and five times the national mixed doubles.

Greatest Doubles Player

In 1923 Mrs. Wightman presented the Wightman Cup for international competition among the women players of the world. However, while this was open to all countries the only matches that have been played so far have taken place between Great Britain and the United States. Mrs. Wightman played on the United States team five times and shared doubles victories three times. No one has contributed more to the advancement of the women's division of the sport and it is the opinion of Helen Wills Moody and other leading players that she was the greatest woman doubles player of her day.

Eddie Beeson, the second of the famous Healdsburg High School stars, won world honors in the high jump. Unlike many of the other track and field champions Eddie was no "prodigy" although the lack of early success might have been due to the fact that he started by using the Eastern cut-off, with which he only achieved a height of 5 feet 2 inches. Fortunately for him his teammate, Ralph Rose, was watching one afternoon and noticing his lack of progress suggested that instead of running from the front of the bar he should try from the side. The youngster wisely attempted to jump as suggested and this was the beginning of the Beeson variation of what was later to become known as the Western Roll—a method that was to revolutionize high jumping and bring the world's record to the Pacific Coast.

Change Was Productive

The change was immediately productive although progress was comparatively slow. By concentrating on the problem of raising his body over the bar, however, he was able to clear 5 feet 10 inches before he graduated from Healdsburg. In his freshman year at the University of California he added another inch to his jump, increased this to 6-2 in his sophomore year; jumped 6-4 as a junior, and 6-5⅝ in his final year of varsity competition.

The afternoon Georgie Horine of The Olympic Club established a new world's record of 6-7 Eddie Beeson was only able to clear a height of 6-4, but this in no way discouraged the Golden Bear star and he continued competition in the colors of The Olympic Club working out faithfully with the assistance of Walter Christie (head track coach at U. C.) and his friend, Clint Evans. His reward came on the afternoon of May 2, 1914 at Berkeley when he broke Horine's world's record with a leap of 6 feet 7.5-16 inches—a record that stood until broken by Harold Osborne in 1924. After graduation Eddie returned to Healdsburg and each track season comes back to his alma mater to officiate in the event that brought him world fame and a life membership in The Olympic Club.

Ahead of His Time

Of Ralph Rose it can truly be said that he was years ahead of his time in his specialty. Born in 1886, he stood 6-4 and weighed 189 pounds when 17 years old. Fully grown he was 6-5, weighed 230, and could high jump 5-9. Competing for his school in 1903, he heaved the 12-lb. shot 54-7, and in a meet in San Francisco the same year increased the distance to 57-7 and did 49-10 with the 16-lb. shot—a remarkable performance for a 17-year-old boy.

Although athletic fame traveled from West to East very slowly in those days, Rose won a place on the United States 1904 Olympic team and captured the 16-lb. shot with a distance of 48.7, repeated the triumph in the same event in the 1908 Olympics with a heave of 46-7½, and annexed the right-and-left-hand title with a combined distance of 90-5½ in the 1912 Olympic Games. He won the 1909 national A. A. U. title with 50-26 and in September of the same year created a sensation by establishing a new world's record of 51-7.

Never Got Credit

On June 26, 1909, in a meet at Healdsburg he heaved the 16-lb. shot 54 feet 4 inches—a performance for which he has never received official recognition. However, there can be no doubt about the correctness, as it was measured by Eddie Beeson and Mervyn Silbersten (now of San Francisco). On another occasion Rose heaved the 16-lb. shot 58 feet at Healdsburg, the distance once again being measured and authenticated by Beeson and Silbersten.

Rose's performances with right-and-left hand are still listed as the American record. On June 2, 1912, at Oakland, Calif. (with a toe board), he achieved a distance of 50-6 with the right hand and 41-4½ with the left—a total of 91-10½. Ten days later in New York he did 91-10 (49-10 right and 42 left), this time without a toe board. Indoors in San Francisco in 1913 he heaved the 18-lb. shot 45-5¾. He won the national A. A. U. shotput title four years in succession, the discus twice, the javelin once, and represented the Olympic Club after graduating from high school. It was while wearing the Winged O insignia that he established his world's record.

H. Archie Richardson

Yankees Take Former Braves Pitching Star

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP) — Tommy Henrich, regular right fielder of the New York Yankees, made his last major league appearance for the duration of the war yesterday in a double-header between the Yanks and the Detroit Tigers.

Sworn into the Coast Guard at Cleveland a week ago, the blond outfielder has been ordered to report for service immediately. He has three brothers in service, two in the Army and one in the Coast Guard.

Henrich's departure leaves the Yankees with only one extra outfielder and they were reported seeking a replacement since both George Selkirk and Tuck Stainback have slight injuries. A new player would have to be signed by Sept. 1 to be eligible for the World Series.

Meanwhile, Yankee officials announced a trade which will send relief pitcher Norman (Red) Branch to their Newark farm of the International League in return for "Milkman Jim" Turner, best remembered for his 1937 season when he won 20 games for the Boston Braves, five of which were shutouts, and had an earned run mark of 2.38.

The veteran right hander tossed a five-hitter in pitching the Bears to a 2-1 victory over Baltimore in the second game of a double-header yesterday, bringing his record in the International League to five wins and three losses. The Baltimore run was only the third Turner allowed in his last 45 innings.

Cullenbine Sold To N. Y. Yankees

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announced the purchase of outfielder Roy Cullenbine from the Washington Senators to fill the gap left by the departure of Tommy Henrich for the Coast Guard.

It was a cash deal, and the amount was not disclosed.

Cullenbine was declared a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis in 1940 after an investigation of Detroit's player manipulations. He was given a bonus reported to be $25,000 for signing with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who later traded him to the St. Louis Browns for outfielder Joe Gallagher.

Last June he was traded by the Browns to Washington in a deal also involving Bill Trotter of the Browns and Mike Chartak and Steve Sundra of the Senators.

Sammy Baugh Trims Army

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP)—The powerful Washington Redskins won the game, 26 to 7, but the Army's western football squad carried the laurels of battle off the field.

The Army team, heading for Denver today for its next grid engagement with a professional aggregation, the Chicago Cardinals, was decisively trounced by the Redskins, but they put up a surprisingly stubborn struggle for the full four quarters and the Cardinals can look for a busy afternoon next Sunday.

Major Wallace Wade, coach of the Army outfit, summed yesterday's opening contest for the Army Relief Fund when he commented:

"Thank goodness, we won't meet any more Sammy Baughs on this tour."

Baugh, plus speedy Dick Todd, his backfield mate, plus the artistic toe of Bob Masterson, combined with experience and a well polished machine, brought the Army's downfall before the 55,000 fans who saw the game.

On the Army credit side was a rarin', plunging Texan, long John Kimbrough, who broke loose for 58 yards and the Army's lone touchdown of the game on the second play after the opening kickoff.

"No, I wasn't disappointed with my boys," said Wade. "I figured we'd lose by two touchdowns.

"Baugh, of course, is amazing (Sammy completed 23 out of 39 passes) and their blocking was better than I had expected. We saw them play the week before and they didn't block a bit. They fooled us yesterday, though. We managed to tighten our defense in the second half, but their running attack hurt us in the first two quarters. That and Baugh's amazing passing."

Kimbrough?

"He's a great football player. He's great," said Wade.

Wade pointed out that his boys had been in practice but a short time.

"You can't mould a team in two weeks to beat a team that's been moulded for four years," commented a bystander. Wade nodded.

Receipts totaled around $80,000, of which about $45,000 will go to the Army Relief Fund.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Butland	20	5	1	.833
Hughson	30	17	4	.810
Chase	12	4	1	.800
Brown	27	7	2	.778
Terry	18	6	5	.545
Dobson	25	9	8	.529
Wagner	25	12	11	.522
Judd	27	8	9	.471
Newsome	22	8	9	.471
Ryba	16	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	32	10	7	.588
Javery	37	12	13	.480
Salvo	21	6	7	.462
Sain	36	4	7	.364
Tobin	33	10	19	.345
Earley	24	4	11	.267
Donovan	25	1	5	.167
Johnson	2	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	1	.000

Coaches Would Assist Players With Finances

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mail Orders for Money Use

Just about this time each year football coaches dream about being millionaires. You often have had folks jokingly ask you what would you do if you suddenly had fabulous amounts of money at your disposal. Of course the answers are varied and usually along the lines of immediate personal benefit, with quickly adjusted thoughts to include others in the family. But let any college football coach allow you to read some of his mail and you soon would know his answer.

Some Are Notes of Sadness

After he has written personal notes to members of his prospective squad asking them to be on hand at such a time for early practice the replies roll in. Some are encouraging and full of good news and ambition. Some of them are newsy, light, and jocular. But then there are notes of sadness that make every coach wish he could dip into personal funds to alleviate worthy cases.

Not Coming Back to College

A third-string youngster of the previous year who had labored long and hard at fundamentals and had been fodder for the varsity training is not coming back to college. He had progressed in the late stages of the previous fall and had shown more than a little promise in the spring workouts. He was definitely on the coaches' list of "kids" marked for more personal attention this season. With graduation and replacements so necessary this boy might have been one answer to a line-up problem.

Scholarship Has Been Canceled

His letter tells of high seas summer activity of strenuous and even dangerous nature in these war-torn days. The home finances, never at ease, have been strained and drained even more. To help himself acquire his college education and to assist his family in the bargain, the lad has worked and saved all summer. With his earnings and the same helpful scholarship of the previous year he would have returned happily; but now comes the rub—admittedly not a student to acquire his academic marks easily, his scholarship has been canceled because of a borderline in one subject.

Disappointment Is Too Much

The disappointment from the college head office has been too much. He tries to hide his bitterness, but it is there and it creeps out between the lines. He felt he had done his part and he wanted to continue his education and wanted to continue along the gridiron path as had his father and uncle in the same university before him. He had been judged by the college board only on a scholastic marking and not as a human being. It was too much for him to take and the burden too great to bear. He would miss the practice sessions, the pre-game excitement, the hope of game participation and even the call-downs of his coach. He really believed he would have made the varsity and would have been ready to carry a part in behalf of "dear old ——" at last. But he must drop it all and continue his strenuous and dangerous life to provide for his mother and finish the education in some other way.

Don't Mention Word Scholarship

For personal family reasons his story never will be told and the college heads who took away his scholarship will never know the hurt feelings of the boy. This is only one of the similar type of letters coaches receive and for which they wish they had "good deed" money available. Call it proselyting if you will, but the coach would help that boy whether he came back to play fooball or not. The coach knew him and knew his story to be true, and while coaching his other squad members during the coming season he often will see the absent face of that boy on the practice field and at such times it would not be advisable to mention the word scholarship.

Southeastern Conference Facing Tightened Belts

Wide World-Associated Press

ATLANTA, Aug. 31—Southern Conference football coaches, accustomed to the best (and most) in gridiron talent, face a new season with tightened belts.

Where in previous years the average Big-12 squad would run from 50 to 60 players, only three schools will have more than 40 men on the field when practice starts Sept. 1. Alabama has invited 50, Auburn 45, and Louisiana State 45. The rest expect from 36 to 40, and one—Georgia Tech—will list a varsity squad of only 30.

Tacitly indicating expectations that freshmen will be granted varsity eligibility, at least half the schools arranged to drill one or two talented newcomers with the regulars.

Georgia has invited Mayfield (Sonny) Lloyd, 170-pound fullback of Blytheville, Ark., and additional freshmen may be moved up if their play warrants. Jim Sims, another freshman, will drill with Auburn's first string, and at L. S. U. the varsity squad will include Shelton Ballard, towering, 200-pound center from Bogalusa, La.

Tailback Prospect

Mississippi State said Walker (Sonny) Jones of Philadelphia, Miss., would be a varsity tailback prospect if first-year eligibility is approved, and the University of Mississippi arranged for all freshmen to drill with varsity. There only 36 players are left of a varsity squad originally listing 62.

Tennessee moved cautiously on the freshman question, but held in reserve Carl Snoden, tackle, and Eddie Timmons, guard, both of Miami, as well as Ben Huddleston, Chattanooga guard. Vanderbilt, although advocating freshman eligibility, said frosh participation in varsity drills was undecided "and won't be for some time." One Vandy freshman standout, however, is red-haired John Clark, a 205-pound center from Memphis, and another is fullback Claude Harrison, a 180-pounder from Baton Rouge, La.

Georgia Tech's veteran coach, Bill Alexander, said he would drill freshmen, "B" team prospects and varsity men in one group for the first two weeks. Clint Castleberry, Atlanta All-Southern schoolboy back, is the only newcomer with a chance for regular play, but others might develop later.

Conference Meeting Sept. 18

The conference is to meet Sept. 18—the day before the season opens—to reopen the question of eligibility for freshmen and transfer students.

Meanwhile, although the immediate future remained something of a military mystery, most schools looked for at least one more big season before a war-time blackout.

Mississippi State, unofficial champion of the Southeastern Conference in '41, lacks only a spare tire to be the most completely-equipped team in Dixie. Georgia and Alabama—Orange Bowl and Cotton Bowl champions, respectively—look just as good as a year ago, and Tennessee has another great team under John Barnhill's blanket. Tulane, inspired by a new coach in Claude (Little Monk) Simons, Jr., easily might be a surprise team, and Vanderbilt, short on numbers but long on talent, promises to be another rough customer.

Frank Thomas, Alabama's veteran developer of Bowl teams, called the turn recently with terse comment:

Should be as High

"Southeastern Conference football next season, in spite of the losses suffereed by the various schools, should be of just as high caliber as it has been in recent years."

Hardest hit is the University of Mississippi, which sent 22 undergraduates to the armed services, and seven others to war jobs, in addition to eight graduating seniors and four members of Harry Mehre's coaching staff. Mehre, himself, appeared likely to join the Army as coach of Ft. Knox, Ky. Florida, already handicapped by a small squad, saw 10 seniors graduate and four undergraduates enter war service, along with six members of Tom Lieb's staff.

All told, more than 100 undergraduates who would have been eligible for football have left school to join Army, Navy or Marines, or to engage in war industry.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 30

By the Associated Press

International League
Rochester 5-3, Toronto 4-2.
Syracuse 4-0, Jersey City 0-4.
Buffalo 8-0, Montreal 3-5.
Baltimore 5-1, Newark 1-2.

American Association
Columbus 7-1, Louisville 2-3.
Toledo 2-2, Indianapolis 1-0.
Kansas City 9-3, St. Paul 4-1.
Milwaukee 6-6, Minneapolis 5-1.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 9-2, Hollywood 8-1.
San Diego 6-0, Oakland 5-2.
Los Angeles 1-8, Portland 0-8 (1st game, 10 inns.).
Seattle 7-4, San Francisco 2-1.

Southern Association
Atlanta 9-0, New Orleans 5-3.
Birmingham 7-5, Chattanooga 2-4.
Little Rock 6-3, Knoxville 0-2 (2d game, 14 innings).
Nashville 4-3, Memphis 2-5.

Eastern League
Albany 2-1, Elmira 1-3.
Scranton 2-1, Hartford 0-0.
Williamsport 10-2, Binghamton 5-10.
Wilkesbarre 6, Springfield 0.

Texas League
Beaumont 3-3, Fort Worth 1-0.
San Antonio 5-2, Oklahoma City 1-0.
Shreveport 2-2, Dallas 1-3.
Houston 9, Tulsa 3.

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	87	56	.608
Jersey City	79	67	.511
Montreal	73	70	.510
Syracuse	72	70	.507
Toronto	72	73	.497
Baltimore	70	71	.496
Buffalo	70	75	.470
Rochester	58	89	.395

Commerce and Finance

Senate Sales Tax Proponents to Fight Proposed Spending Tax

Business and Industry

Houghton Quits Priorities Job On War Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Amory Houghton, top operating official of the War Production Board, has resigned as director general for operations, saying that he wanted to save Donald M. Nelson and the WPB from any embarrassment which might arise as a result of his company's conviction on an anti-trust charge.

In a letter expressing surprise and disappointment, Mr. Nelson accepted the resignation because, he said, he recognized the "disinterested considerations" which led to Mr. Houghton's act.

At the same time WPB spokesmen, who declined to be quoted by name, indicated that the resignations of the two top officials of the iron and steel branch, Reese H. Taylor, chief, and R. C. Allen, deputy chief, would be accepted by Mr. Nelson. Mr. Allen's resignation was submitted one day after Mr. Taylor offered his.

The resignations followed public criticism of the branch for alleged waste and inefficiency and for having on its staff a high proportion of steel salesmen rather than production men. The source of the criticism, engineering consultant Frederick I. Libbey, was dismissed from WPB last week for permitting publication of the contents of a confidential and uncompleted report containing these charges.

Mr. Taylor expects to return to his post as president of the Union Oil Company of California and Mr. Allen to his position as executive vice-president of Ogleby, Norton and Company, Cleveland iron concern. Both are $1-a-year men.

Mr. Houghton, a $1-a-year man whose responsibilities in WPB included the management of priorities and allocations in 40 industry and materials branches, said the directors of the Corning Glass Works were "insistent" that he return to participate in the new decisions confronting the business.

Mr. Houghton requested that his resignation be effective not later than Sept. 15.

Leading Finance Companies Broaden Scope of Activities

NEW YORK (AP) — Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, one of the leading installment finance companies, has taken the first step toward broadening its scope of activities by purchasing the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company of Boston.

Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore, also a leading finance concern, announced it had purchased more than 95 per cent of the outstanding shares of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company of Lancaster, Pa.

The need for diversification of Commercial Investment Trust's field was pointed out by Arthur O. Dietz, President, in a recent statement to stockholders outlining some of the problems the company faced with war-time restrictions on normal consumer credit lines. Heretofore the company had confined its operations to the wholesale and retail financing of consumer durable goods and to factoring through loans to war industries.

Holtzer-Cabot was a subsidiary of the Gamewell Co. and produces electrical products, including telephone and signal equipment. At present it is engaged in producing war materials. The announcement stated officers and personnel of the company would be continued under the new ownership.

Pennsylvania Casualty wrote net premiums of about $5,000,000 in 1941, and will expand its facilities, said A. E. Duncan, board chairman of Commercial Credit, and Voris Lyons, vice-president and general manager of Pennsylvania Casualty. E. C. Wareheim, executive vice-president of Commercial Credit, will become president of Pennsylvania Casualty and Mr. Lyons will be executive vice-president, continuing in direct charge of operations.

A month ago, Commercial Credit acquired the Kaydon Engineering Corp., Muskegon, Mich. It was stated at the time the engineering firm, its entire capacity engaged in war work, would fit in with Commercial Credit's program to devote a portion of its resources to financing production of war materials.

Canada Packers Net $8.05 Share

MONTREAL (AP)—Canada Packers, Ltd., reported net profit of $1,611,464 or $8.05 per share for the fiscal year ended March 26, 1942, compared with $1,555,028 or $7.77 per share for 1941.

Net sales were valued at $149,350,783 against $114,630,193 for the previous year. Cost of livestock and other products was at $117,479,328 compared with $88,959,695 for the previous year.

After common dividends at $4.00 a share, $800,000, an amount of $811,464 was added to earned surplus, which now stands at $9,573,435.

Walter Muir With WPB

CHICAGO (AP)—Walter Muir, former president of the Luthe Hardware Company, Des Moines, was appointed manager of the Des Moines office of the War Production Board by Joseph L. Overlock, WPB regional director. For the last two months Mr. Muir has been with the Office of Price Administration in New England. At Des Moines he will succeed George Beese, who is returning to private business in Marshalltown, Iowa.

Takes New Post

Fred P. Slivon

Elected Comptroller and Secretary of Libby, McNeill & Libby, succeeding the late Dwight E. Hillyer. Mr. Slivon joined Libby in 1929 and has served as Office Manager, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Comptroller before assuming his new duties.

FTC Advertising Complaint Against Tobacco Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had issued complaints against the American Tobacco Company and American Cigarette and Cigar Company, Inc., both of New York, charging misrepresentation in cigarette advertising.

The complaint involves advertising for Lucky Strike and Pall Mall cigarettes.

Recently the commission issued similar complaints against the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company concerning advertising for Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco, and against the Philip Morris Company with respect to Philip Morris and Alfred Dunhill cigarettes. These companies have been given until Sept. 15 to reply.

The American Tobacco complaint alleges, the FTC said, that the company advertised, among other things, that Lucky Strike cigarettes were toasted, had less acid than other popular brands, were less irritating to the throat and contained less nicotine, and that better and higher priced tobacco was used.

The commission said that in general such representations and implications were "inaccurate, false and misleading."

The complaint against American Cigarette alleges, the FTC announced, that the company misrepresented in advertisements that Pall Mall caused less stain on the fingers and protected the throat. It charged further that the package cover contained misleading representations that the cigarettes were of English origin and were endorsed by the Royal Family.

Both companies were given 20 days in which to reply.

Weldon Appointed To Canadian Post

OTTAWA (AP)—R. L. Weldon, of Montreal, President of Bathurst Power & Paper Company and its subsidiaries, has been appointed Newsprint Administrator to succeed Charles Vining of Montreal, it was announced.

Mr. Vining has been named chairman of the Government's newly-created War Information Board.

Mr. Weldon has been associated with the paper industry for a quarter of a century.

From 1930 to 1936 Mr. Weldon was chief engineer of International Paper Company and its subsidiaries, New York.

On reorganization of Bathurst Power & Paper Co., Ltd., in 1936, Mr. Weldon became president and managing director of the company and its subsidiaries.

He is also President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Asosciation, President of Cascapedia Manufacturing & Trading Co., Ltd., a director of Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the technical section of the American Paper & Pulp Association.

U. S. Coal Sold in Canada Exempt From U. S. Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States bituminous coal sold in Canada has been formally exempted from United States price control by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Mr. Henderson said sales of coal in Canada already are under government control there.

Until the amendment, Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 provided that maximum prices established by it apply to all sales by a producer to destinations in Canada.

OPA Sets Steel Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has set maximum prices for warehouses and jobbers on small lot sales of new low alloy emergency steels which have been developed by the industry to conserve scarce nickel, chrome and molybdenum.

Various Food Prices Up As Controls Slip

CHICAGO (AP)—Like leaks in a dike, prices of several important foods not affected by ceilings are slipping up to plague the nation's effort to keep down the cost of living, study of market prices showed.

Some foods, however, like flour and poultry, have behaved as though they, too, were covered by the price control blanket spread over the nation early last spring.

The fact that the umbrella over food costs, seeking to hold them to March peaks, has been punctured in numerous places is no surprise to market experts. This is almost unavoidable, they said, considering the tremendous consumer buying power built us as a result of the war as well as heavy military requirements for food and huge export of important items like dairy and poultry products under lend-lease arrangement.

Puncturing of the ceilings of some foods and rises in prices of certain uncontrolled items have helped to lift the cost of eating since the ceilings went into effect in May. Ceilings were fixed at top prices quoted in March.

The latest Associated Press index of food prices was 82.79 compared with 76.61 at the March high, basis of ceiling prices on controlled foods. A year ago it was 74.03. The Dun and Bradstreet index, representing total wholesale price per pound of 31 foods, stood at $3.80, new peak since 1925, compared with $3.60 in March. This was 54 cents higher than a year ago and $1.51 higher than two years ago. A similar upturn is shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis.

The following table of approximate wholesale prices in Chicago of representative commodities not covered by blanket price control shows what has happened. Seasonal variations account for some changes.

	Present	Late March	Year Ago
Flour, bbl	$5.50	$5.50	$5.50
Eggs, doz.	.35	.28	.28
Butter, lb.	.41	.36	.36
Cheese, lb.	.23	.21	.24
Poultry, hens-broilers	.23-26	.23-28	.16-20
Apples, Johnathan, bu.	2.50-75	2.00-10	1.15-50
Green beans, bu.	1.00-40	3.75	1.50-75
Cabbage, crate	.75-1.00	.....	1.00-75
Carrots, crate	4.25-50	2.75-3.25	3.00-25
Cauliflower, crate	1.85-90	1.75	1.10-25
Lettuce, crate	6.50-7.00	3.25-65	3.65-4.00
Dry onions, sack	.90-1.15	2.50-75	.90-1.00
Green peas, bu.	2.75	2.85-3.00	1.50-1.60
Sweet Potatoes, bu.	1.75-2.25	.90-1.30	1.10-40
Tomatoes, bskts.	.40-85	.....	.15-60
Oranges, boxes	4.16	3.12	3.80
Lemons, boxes	5.05	4.42	3.52
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	3.85-4.05	2.95-3.25	1.70-2.05

$32,500,000 Farm Tenant Aid Funds Allocated to States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department allocated to states the $32,500,000 authorized by Congress for the 1942-43 program to air farm tenants to purchase farms of their own.

It was estimated the funds would enable 7,000 tenants to obtain farm purchase loans, repayable over a 40-year period at three per cent interest, under provisions of the 1937 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Loans include funds to enable improvement, but the department said "only essential improvements" would be authorized this year because of war restrictions on materials.

Allocation to states include:

Alabama, $2,077,367; Arkansas, $1,560,479; Connecticut, $19,782; Florida, $202,158; Georgia, $2,163,015; Louisiana, $1,335,649; Maine, $29,972; Massachusetts, $27,507; Mississippi, $2,445,619; New Hampshire, $11,809; New York, $245,135; North Carolina, $1,937,524; Rhode Island, $4,669; South Carolina, $1,353,294; Tennessee, $1,351,896; Vermont, $27,865; Virginia, $699,155; Puerto Rico, $588,978.

Westinghouse Net Equals $5.70 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $18,280,821 after depreciation and provision of $72,571,784 for federal income and excess profits taxes.

The profit was equal to $5.70 a share on the combined 7 per cent participating preferred and common stocks.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, profit was $20,716,817, equal to $7.75 a share on the combined stocks. Federal taxes for this period amounted to $28,123,850.

Brokers' Loans Decline $64,000,000 During Week

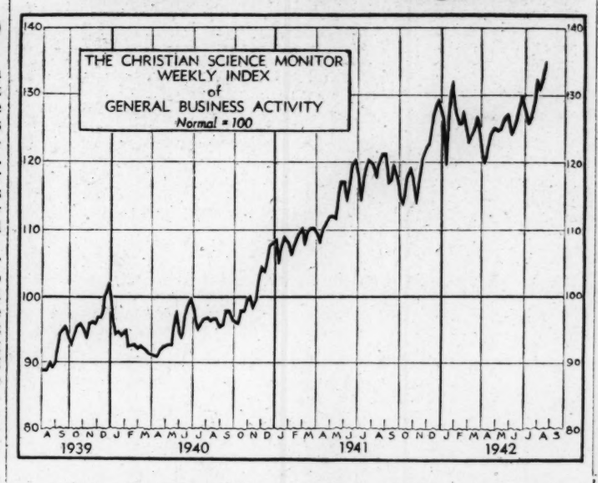
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $397,000,000, in the week ended Aug. 26, a decrease of $64,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $325,000,000.

Scrap Recovered $348,377,389

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reports that nonferrous metals valued at $348,377,389 were recovered from purchased scrap and residues during 1941. Metals recovered from new scrap resulting from manufacturing operations accounted for $143,114,982, or 41 per cent of the total value, while recovery from old scrap amounted to $205,262,407.

Monitor Index Continues Advance to New High Level



Continuing its advance into new high territory, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity rose sharply during the week ended Aug. 22 to 135.2 (prel.) from 133.7 for the previous week. In the corresponding week last year, the index registered 121.2.

A greater than seasonal upturn in bank debits outside New York City and a contraseasonal rise in electric power production accounted for the advance in the index. The week's volume of check transactions, higher throughout the country, more than topped the customary mid-month expansion. Output of electricity, which usually shows a late summer dip, scored new highs for both the unadjusted and adjusted figures.

Only partially offsetting these gains was a modest decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings. While the week's total made a new high for the year, the increase fell short of seasonal expectations.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 22* 1942	Aug. 15 1942	Aug. 23 1941
Combined index	135.2	133.7	121.2
Bk debits outside NYC	152.0	148.1	127.6
Elec pow production	121.9	121.0	113.5
Misc. carloadings	131.6	131.9	122.4

*Preliminary.

Japan Seen Slow in Restoring Economy of Occupied Areas

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That it will take a long time before Japan will be able to make full use of the territories her armies have occupied was confirmed by a high-ranking Japanese army officer. Writing in a recent issue of the German weekly "Weltwoche" he stated that his country could not provide engineers, technicians and scientific experts needed to replace the Europeans who had been driven out.

A similarly gloomy view was taken by the former Mayor of Tokyo, Nagato, now civil advisor to the military authorities in Java. Mr. Nagato in a broadcast of July 9 compared the task of bringing the economic apparatus of the Indies into gear with that of the rebuilding of Tokyo after the devastating earthquake of 1923—a work that it took many years to complete.

All available information shows that the officially voiced pessimism is well founded. After almost half a year of unbridled rule the occupation authorities in the Archipelago have made little headway in their attempts to restore the economic mechanism of the conquered territory. They are not only hampered by the aforementioned lack of trained personnel and stunned by the enormousness of their task and the extent of the destruction, but they are also compelled to waste a good deal of their strength in fighting the quick and relentless guerrilla and to overcome the passive resistance of the Indonesians.

Planless Looting

The actual state of affairs in the Archipelago resembles more a hasty and planless looting than an effort to consolidate the victory and to integrate the vast resources of the Indies into Japanese economy.

In the two most vital fields, that of rubber and oil production, all endeavors of the conquerors have failed signally. From time to time Tokio issues claims about having restored various industries. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals these claims either as outright lies or as crass misrepresentations.

In the first category, that of lies, belong, for instance repeated Japanese boasts about the restoration of oil wells. This Tokyo claim is contradicted by Japanese controlled Radio Batavia which tells that in Java no gasoline is obtainable for private cars and that the occupation authorities have been obliged to fix a price ceiling on buggy rides.

In the second category belong statements such as that certain rice-peeling mills have resumed operation. These mills had never been put out of action. The scorched earth policy of the Dutch Government did neither include the destruction of food stuffs nor of food production facilities. If, therefore, rice peeling mills or some sugar refineries, are operating again, the credit does not go to Japanese efficiency.

The same applies to the alleged "resumption" of rubber production in Sumatra. Japanese reports about renewal of "tapping" are true only with regard to the relatively few rubber trees which are owned by natives and therefore were not destroyed at all. Yet their output is too small to be of any real help to the Japanese.

Emulate Hitler Methods

In their looting, the Japanese most successfully emulate the Hitler methods. With complete indifference for the fate of the natives, the larger part of the Indies rice, coffee and tea crops is being shipped to the center of the co-prosperity sphere, namely Japan.

Cattle and cattle fodder are exported in vast quantities, and the 300,000 tons annual salt production of Madura relieved Japanese chemical industry of one of its severest problems.

Salt shortage had caused a serious bottleneck in Nippon's chemical plants. Now, two thirds of Java's output are shipped to Japan and the Indonesians have to cut their sale consumption by more than 50 per cent.

Equally true to Nazi pattern is the turning over of foreign owned private plants to Japanese companies. A few weeks ago the General Motors plant near Batavia was placed under the management of the Toyoda Automobile Company, the Goodyear Tire factory was given to the Japan Tire Company, and the Bandung Kinine works were turned over to the Takecho Company.

So far the new masters have failed in their endeavors to salvage the approximately one hundred ships which the Dutch scuttled in Sourabaya Harbor. Although the Tokyo radio announced on June 7 that 30 of the ships had been refloated and that the salvaging of the remainder would only take a few weeks, the same station told five weeks later that the salvage work would be started by the middle of August and that to this effect a new company had been formed. It is safe to assume that all the scuttled ships are still on the bottom of the harbor and will remain there for some time to come.

Religion Problems

Not only in the economic sphere but also in the cultural sphere do the Japanese encounter difficulties for which they did not bargain. The Japanese language is an insurmountable barrier for the majority of natives in the Indies. The multitude of Indonesian dialects, on the other hand, is a problem which the Japanese are unable to master. The religious problem seems likewise insolvable in view of the basic differences between Shintoism and the various native creeds. In order to reach an understanding on this point, a religious congress, composed of representatives of all religions in the Pacific area, will meet in Tokyo in September. It is doubtful whether the outcome will differ from that of the Church conferences which Hitler ordered in Europe.

Since the occupation no newspaper, whether in Dutch, Malayan or Chinese, has been allowed to appear in the Indies. A few weeks ago it was announced that a Malay daily bearing the name of SINAR BARU (New Light) would shortly appear in Java. It could not be ascertained if that plan came true. But even if it did, that would not make much difference, owing to the paper's purely propagandistic character.

The only way to get reliable news in the East Indies is to listen to the broadcasts of Station KGEI at San Francisco and to the Dutch program of the BBC. Lately, Station ABC at Melbourne, Australia, has begun to transmit programs in Dutch and Malayan.

Guerilla Bands Active

Another cause of constant trouble for the invaders are the numerous and highly efficient guerilla bands. They were originally led by Major-General A. Pesman. After he was captured by the middle of June, General W. Schilling took over.

The guerillas have ample supplies and means of replenishing them. They live on food obtained in raids, mainly rice, corn, beans and some meat. Their detachments undertake regular hit-and-run attacks against Japanese posts. They are in wireless contact with their authorities in Australia and it is more than likely that they get ammunition and medical supplies from there by boat.

Opposition To Spending Tax Looms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—A forthcoming Treasury proposal for imposition of a stiff new tax on individual spending today appeared headed for a stormy reception in the Senate Finance Committee.

Proponents of a retail sales tax served notice shortly after Chairman Walter George (D-Georgia) had announced that the committee would receive the new Treasury proposals Tuesday, that they did not like the levy which Senator George outlined to reporters yesterday.

Possible 10 P. C. Tax

As explained by the chairman, a tax of possibly 10 per cent would be levied against all money spent by an individual over and above certain specified exemptions. Senator George said Treasury officials hoped that such a levy, which would be in addition of regular income and other taxes, would yield between four and five billion dollars and at the same time check inflationary spending.

Calling the proposed new tax "vicious" in some of its aspects, Senator Bennett Clark (D-Missouri) said he felt it would be a good deal more objectionable than an outright retail sales tax, which he also has opposed.

Senator Clyde Herring (D-Iowa), has been urging his colleagues to write a sales tax into the new revenue bill now pending before the committee, objected that a spending tax would reach only those liable for income tax.

"Because of the exemptions that would be granted," he told reporters, "the people who don't make income tax returns wouldn't be touched by it. It is my understanding that $36,000,000,000 in annual income now escapes taxes and that is where the inflation threat lies."

"I would prefer a straight sales tax applied to everybody alike," he added.

Senator George, who disclosed the outlines of the plan without endorsing or opposing it, said he did not believe the proposed new tax would affect persons with incomes of $1,000 or less annually.

As he explained it, the individual would be permitted to deduct from the amount of money he actually spent during the year exemptions such as those that are made for income tax purposes, plus certain other expanditures.

Deductions Allowed

Included in this latter group of deductions might be payments on mortgages, debts and insurance, money put into savings accounts or invested in Government bonds or capital assets.

The Treasury meanwhile was reported to have served notice on the Finance Committee that it would seek to increase social security taxes to a combined total of 5 per cent on employers and employees after work on the revenue bill is completed.

Estimating that a levy of this nature would yield $2,500,000,000 annually—an increase of approximately $1,500,000,000 over the present revenue from this source—Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Michigan) said he and others were prepared to offer vigorous opposition.

Under terms of the Social Security Act as revised in 1939, the present levy of 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employees would increase automatically on Jan. 1 to 2 per cent on each.

Senator Vandenberg said he thought there was no reason, so far as social security benefit payments were concerned, for even this increase. He said that the Social Security Reserve Fund now exceeds 30 times the annual benefit payments estimated in the next five years, while the law requires a fund only three times as large.

Two Dismissed WPB Officials Indicted, Charged With Fraud

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today the indictment by a Federal grand jury here of two dismissed WPB officials and three dealers in used machine tools on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States and interfere with prosecution of the war.

The former War Production Board officials named in the indictments were Robert B. Rhoads, of Indianapolis, And Ralph L. Glaser, of New Haven, Conn.

The three dealers of used machine tools named were Louis E. Emerman, of Chicago, and Frank L. O'Brien, Jr., and Clarence J. O'Brien, of Philadelphia.

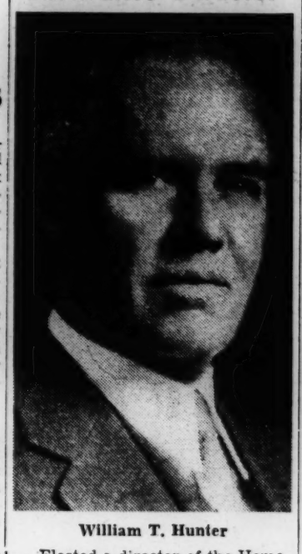
The prosecution was requested by WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson and John Lord O'Brian, general counsel for WPB.

The conspiracy indictments charged that Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Glaser, who served as chief and assistant chief, respectively, of the available used tools section of the tool branch of WPB from January of this year until their dismissal Aug. 4, conspired with Mr. Emerman, a Chicago machine tool dealer, and the two O'Briens to prevent critical required machine tools from being allocated to war contractors.

American Cyanamid Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Cyanamid Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $2,089,001, equal to 69 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,592,762, or 91 cents a share, in the first half of 1941. The company's tax bill this year was $7,767,004, against $5,062,592 in the first part of 1941.

Insurance Director



William T. Hunter

Elected a director of the Home Life Insurance Co., of New York. Mr. Hunter is president and a director of A. Schrader's Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, a vice-president and a director of the Scoville Manufacturing Co., of Connecticut, a director of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the Home Title Guaranty Co.

Airline Companies Expand Services In Latin America

NEW YORK, (AP)—New York City will be placed within 17 hours of Mexico City with the inauguration of international airline service between the two cities Sept. 5, American Airlines announced.

Flagships will leave New York at 8:35 p. m. (EWT) arriving at Monterrey at 10:35 a. m. and in Mexico City at 1:40 p. m. Northbound service calls for departure from Mexico City at 11 a. m. and from Monterrey at 2 p. m. arriving in New York at 6:58 p. m.

Herbert J. Lyall, eastern traffic manager, said regular features would include stewardess service and meals aloft.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American-Grace Airways announced the inauguration of regular freight service on a 1,678-mile sector of its trunk line—between Balboa, Canal Zone, and Lima, Peru.

The company said the line was able to conduct weekly all-freight operations without new flying equipment through a redistribution of present equipment and personnel.

DSC to Buy Skins

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Supplies Corporation announced that it would receive offers of raw goat and kid skins. The purchases will be made directly from the offerings as needed to meet requirements determined by the War Production Board and subject to available shipping space, a statement said. It explained that the action was designed to insure uninterrupted flow of such skins to war industries.

Federal Silver Stock Diverted To War Uses

WASHINGTON (AP)—Summarizing its efforts to make silver available for urgent war uses, the Treasury reported that its entire stock of non-monetary silver, 1,350,000,000 ounces, was being "lend-leased" to industry and that it had made no foreign silver purchases since November, all imports going to industrial users

To the same end, the delivery of newly-mined domestic silver acquired under forward purchase contract has been postponed and the Treasury statement said that "two of the largest silver refiners are already taking advantage of this postponement and are delivering newly-mined domestic silver to industrial users." The refiners were not identified.

Meanwhile the Office of Price Administration ordered into effect tomorrow a new ceiling price of 45 cents an ounce for imported bullion. The former price was 35.375 cents. A preliminary announcement of the increase was made Aug. 26 by the State Department following negotiations with the government of Mexico, whence most imports come.

"The purpose of the increase," said the OPA announcement, "it to permit the Mexican government, one of the United Nations, to levy a special emergency tax equal to seven cents an ounce on its silver in lieu of other production and export taxes and to provide a larger return to the Mexican silver industry to stimulate production, thus increasing the output of Mexican silver available for U. S. purchase for war industries."

Simultaneously the OPA authorized a base price of 45 cents an ounce for domestically-refined silver bullion made from imported ores, thus permitting domestic refineries to pass on to consumers a price increase of 9.675 cents an ounce on silver contained in imported ores and concentrates. This silver also will be subject to the Mexican tax.

"The fiscal needs of the Mexican government have been greatly increased as a result of its war effort," the OPA said. "In the past taxes on silver have been one of the major sources of revenue of the Mexican government.

"Additional taxes on silver could not be levied at the established 35.375 cents an ounce U. S. import price without adversely affecting the rate of production."

Mobile, Ala., Cotton Exchange Closes

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 31 (AP)—Closing of the Mobile Cotton Exchange, effective today for the duration of the war was announced by President G. C. Dixon.

Mr. Dixon said unsettled world conditions, resulting in the exchange's inability to export cotton, caused the closing.

The exchange, one of 12 spot cotton markets in the nation, was in its 124th year of operation. It did not close during World War No. 1.

COMING IN THE *Weekly Magazine Section* of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Sept. 5, 1942

THE POLONAISE STILL SOUNDS — By Ann Su Cardwell
Analysis of contradictions in Warsaw—"They have no radios—but they know everything. They have no bread—but they eat cake. They have no armies—but they will win the war. Who are they? (The Poles)"

WHAT DO YOU MEAN RETIRED? — By Janet Mabie
Willing and proud to do anything for the Navy are the retired oldtimers, from rear admirals to seamen, and they are hastening to offer themselves in any capacity for the service they love.

THE CHINESE SHOW HOW — By Mary Edna Sammann
Recently returned from 20 years' residence in China, Mrs. Sammann gives a vivid picture of the courage and indomitable resistance which are enabling the Chinese common people to endure through unbelievable hardship and suffering.

REPORT ON THE THIRD FRONT: AT HOME — By Gordon W. Allport
In the 12th of the Harvard Radio Board Talks, the Associate Professor of Psychology discusses the effect on the United States of Hitler's so-called secret weapon which, he believes, has become a boomerang in his hands.

HOW NOW, MR. SHAW? — By Mallory Browne
Interview with George Bernard Shaw, whose Irish wit finds glee in being disconcertingly contrary, but "no matter what blasting, withering, devastating things he may say, he says them with unfailing cheerfulness."

LAND OF THE CLOUDS — By Max R. Gilstrap
The rubber and gasoline shortage is coaxing Mr. and Mrs. Public into making a first-hand acquaintance with the superb scenery in Yosemite National Park where tireless hikers travel to better advantage than tire-less automobiles.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐
Saturday Issue Only, Including the Weekly Magazine Section:
1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City and State MS-146

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	137,490
1942 volume to date	67,298,267
1941 volume to date	92,182,179

Stock Market Is Moderately Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—On balance the war news was good today but not good enough to promote a real stock market rally.

Failure of the list to respond more heartily to the better outlook for the United Nations caused many potential buyers to stand aside after a moderate recovery tilt at the opening.

Dealings were slow throughout and even the most favored stocks never got far out in front. While fractional advances were fairly well distributed in the final hour, minor declines were sufficiently spread over the ticker tape to make for a moderately uneven finish. Transfers were around 250,000 shares.

American Telephone and Dow Chemical got up a point or so each at the best and mild lifts occasionally were given Southern Pacific, Anaconda, United Aircraft, General Electric, Philip Morris, Deere, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison, Texas Co., and Union Carbide. Continental Motors edged into new high ground since 1941.

Backward at intervals were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, General Motors, Goodrich, Santa Fe, and American Smelting.

In a slim curb American Cyanamid "B" and Brewster Aero attracted some support. Gulf Oil and Pantepec faltered, while numerous usually active performers were at a standstill.

Bonds Advance

Small gains had an edge over unchanged to lower issues in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour a fair sized amount of switching from St. Paul 5s due in 1975, and the adjustment 5s, into lower coupon obligations of the same road was a feature of trading. The two 5 per cent loans lost a fraction while the 3½s were up more than a point and the 4½s improved nearly as much along with the general 4s.

Included in the forward moving contingent were Denver, Rio Grande & Western 4½s and 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Norfolk & Southern convertible 4s, New Haven 4, 4½s and 6s, Northern Pacific 4½s, Pacific Gas & Electric 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Wabash 4s.

Unchanged to a shade lower most of the time were American Telephone 3s, Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Columbia Gas 5s and Cleveland Union Terminal 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet and a trifle mixed on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Gainers in the foreign department included Chile 6s and Canada 4s.

Pan Am. Airways Show Cause Ordered On Rate Cut Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Citing load increases said to be far in excess of previous anticipations, the Civil Aeronautics Board ordered Pan American Airways, Inc., to show cause why rates now in effect for transportation of mail on that company's trans-Atlantic routes from New York to Europe and from New York to Bermuda should not be reduced.

The board said that withdrawal of surface craft from normal ocean service due to the war has resulted in greatly increasing passenger and mail loads on Pan American's Atlantic routes.

"This increase far exceeds that which was anticipated when the board fixed the existing mail rates in 1939," the CAB statement said.

Under the existing rate, the company receives approximately $21,600 per trip for a maximum load of 1,600 pounds of mail and $4 per pound per trip for mail in excess of this amount, the board said. The proposed mail rate is .44 mill per pound mile, to be effective after Dec. 13, 1941, the CAB stated.

Texas Co. Raises Employee Salaries

NEW YORK (AP)—The Texas Company announced it was raising the salaries of most of its employees, effective as of Aug. 16.

A statement issued by the company president, W. S. S. Rodgers, said:

"Particular attention is being given to employees in the lower income brackets. The only exception to the increase will be those in executive positions and a few employees whose present compensation because of special circumstances appears adequate.

"Employees in the company's general offices, producing and sales departments, and pipeline subsidiary have been informed of the adjustments which will be effective as of Aug. 16.

"Where employees are represented by bargaining bodies, discussions will be undertaken promptly."

London Market Generally Firm

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The stock market had a generally firm tone today with most groups ahead or steady at the close except some Brazilian bonds, which first advanced and then declined.

A group of industrials, especially iron and steel shares, enjoyed a fair demand. Home rails likewise developed a following. Oils were less active and only slightly changed. Kaffirs and diamonds were about even.

Steel Output Rises ½-Point To 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased ½-point during the past week to 98 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Delivery schedules," continues the report, "are in a state of flux as a result of rerating and changes incident to applying the quota system and PRP. Although application of new ratings is being done selectively the upper range is nearly as crowded as was the case when A-1-a represented the top.

Deliveries Uncertain

"Steel producers find it increasingly difficult to make definite delivery promises and some do not attempt it on receipt of the order, even under AA-1 ratings.

"There is not only the matter of reratings, which continues a disturbing factor, but uncertainty at the moment as to September production directives under the quota system and the question of special directives and allocations, although it is claimed these will be greatly reduced or eliminated.

"Some mills have adopted a policy of not only making no promise on acceptance of the order but of giving no assurance of shipment until the order is definitely scheduled, which may mean as late as within two weeks of delivery. Some producers are willing to offer reasonable assurances on receipt of order, with a proviso covering a wide range of contingencies, leaving the purchaser in a state of uncertainty.

Steel Sheet Outlook

"Mill quotas have changed the picture in steel sheet deliveries and wider differences prevail as to priority ratings required by various mills for early scheduling and shipment. The realignment tends to widen shopping to fill requirements, placing the tonnage with a mill whose current quota fits the finish or size needed.

"Scrap collections continue to supply material to sustain operations of steel mills at a high rate but the margin is close in many cases, daily receipts being dependent on to maintain operation. In some districts a distinct lull has been experienced over the past fortnight, for no apparent reason, and receipts have been appreciably lower than in recent weeks."

Contracts Awarded By Army Engineers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Award of the following contracts by the Army engineers was announced by the War Department:

Between $500,000 and $1,000,000:

M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia, S. C., temporary frame buildings and electric, water and sewer systems, Richland County, S. C.; Charleston engineer office.

A. R. Briggs Construction Co., Macon, Ga., temporary frame buildings, Houston County, Ga.; Savannah engineer office.

Between $100,000 and $500,000:

J. B. McCrary Co., Atlanta, electric, water and sewer systems, Houston County, Ga.; Savannah engineer office.

Hardaway Contracting Co., Columbus, Ga., grading and drainage, Liberty County, Ga.; Savannah engineer office.

R. B. Tyler Co., Louisville, Ky., roads, Charleston County, S. C.; Charleston engineer office.

C. G. Shockley, Columbia, S. C., temporary frame buildings, and electric, water and sewer systems, Richland County, S. C.; Charleston engineer office.

Paul A. Miller Construction Co., Leesburg, Fla., temporary frame buildings, Levy County, Fla.; Jacksonville engineer office.

N. Osborne Siegfried (Siegeried Construction Co.), Buffalo, temporary frame buildings, Erie County, N. Y.; Buffalo engineer office.

Senior and Palmer, Inc., New York, grading, paving and appurtenant work, Jefferson County, N. Y.; Buffalo engineer office.

Between $50,000 and $100,000:

Rambusch Decorating Co., New York, construction, Baltimore County, Md.; Baltimore engineer office.

John Bowen Co., Boston, temporary frame buildings, sewer, water and electric distribution systems, grading, gravel walks and driveways, Middlesex County, Mass.; Boston engineer office.

Fusco - Amatruda Co., New Haven, Conn., temporary frame buildings, New London County, Conn.; Providence, R. I. engineer office.

Bendix Aviation Net $5.22 Share

DETROIT (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation, in what it described as a tentative report, reported earnings for the nine months period of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, amounting to $11,035,022 after deducting reserve provisions for Federal excess profits and income taxes in the amount of $66,232,792. This was equivalent to $5.22 per share and compared with net earnings of $9,507,895 or $4.52 per share in the like nine months a year ago.

The report noted the difficulties of determining tax rates applicable to the period under review, and added:

"An effective income tax rate of 80 per cent has been used as the basis of estimating the corporation's tax liability in this respect for the last six months period of the nine months period covered by this report."

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	45½	45½	45½	
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	A'g 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 29
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 15
13⅜	10	Addressog ¾e	7	13⅜	13	13	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	32½	32¼	32½	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	6	¼	¼	¼	A'g 28
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 26
6	3½	All'gpf$3Qnw	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 29
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 26
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.20e	5	17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	3	4	4	4	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	133	132	132	—2½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½pe	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 29
6½	4	Allied St .45e	1	5⅛	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	A'g 28
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½pe	17	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾4e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 29
1½	1¼	Amal Leather	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60½	43	Amerada Pet	1	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 29
48¼	25¼	A-m Airl 1½g	2	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 28
2	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	1	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	A'g 20
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	24⅝	24½	24½	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	7	60	58⅝	60	A'g 27
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
57⅞	37⅞	Am Colortype	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	A'g 28
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	5	16	16	16	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10	10	10	A'g 29
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Till	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 28
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 28
¾	⅛	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	A'g 29
29¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	15	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ¾
34¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	13	35½	34¾	35½	+ ¾
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 26
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	3	29¼	29	29⅝	A'g 26
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	A'g 26
49¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	49	49	49	A'g 26
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 27
32¼	25	Am Ice pf	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 27
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 28
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 27
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	1	76	76	76	A'g 29
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5½	4	Am M & Met	10	5½	5½	5½	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 27
1¾	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
6¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2¾sk	8	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	18	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	8	4½	4¼	4⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	8	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
1½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 29
10	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
40	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	38⅜	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 27
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅜
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87	87	87	+1½
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob ia	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	A'g 26
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	119¾	118⅞	119	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	4	41⅜	41	41⅛	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	13	43½	43¼	43⅜	+ ½
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133½	133½	133½	A'g 29
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	17	27½	26¾	27	— ¾
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	115	114⅞	114⅞	A'g 24
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 29
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 26
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	57½	57	57	A'g 26
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 25
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1⅜e)	*25	26½	26½	26½	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 27
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 29
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	1	33	33	33	
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 21
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 29
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
7¾	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3⅜	3⅜	2⅝	— ⅜
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61	A'g 27
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 26
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	30	43⅞	42⅞	43½	
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅝
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	5	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19	19	19	A'g 25
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 27
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 26
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 28
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 27
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	5¾	6	A'g 29
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 29
18¼	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	6	12¾	13⅛	13½	
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¾e	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 27
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	5	25	25	25	A'g 25
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr23
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	9	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	A'g 27
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½a	1	52	52	52	A'g 17
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	22	22	22	A'g 29
66½	49¼	Beth Stl 4½e	4	53	53	53	— ½
121	100	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
24	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	22½	22½	22½	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox¼e	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 29
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 19
21⅛	3⅛	Boeing Air 1e	28	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
32	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
26	19¾	Borg-War .80e	18	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 28
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	A'g 28
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	A'g 28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 29
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 26
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 29
35'	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	*1	13	13	13	+ ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	5⅞	Budd Wh(1½e)	2	6	5⅞	6	
15¾	11½	Buffalo 1.35e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 27
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 26
19¼	14⅛	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	18	18	A'g 28
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾k	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
6¼	4⅞	Butler Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 28
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 28
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾e	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 29
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½g	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 28
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	*7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾4e	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 28
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 26
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 25
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	6	68	68	A'g 25
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	34¼	33½	33½	—1¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp 1½	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾aa	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 29
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 27
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	8	12½	12¼	12½	A'g 28
2¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 27
32⅞	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt ¾4e	1	17	17	17	A'g 21
17	14⅞	Champ Pa ½pe	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 18
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 26
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	14	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 24
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E III	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5¾	2¾	Chi&E III A	67	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	16	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
6⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	A'g 28
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 28
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 28
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½g	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 25
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 24
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 28
4⅛	3⅛	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11	11	11	
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 24
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	18	59	58½	58⅞	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 28
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅞
29	22	Cleve G B ½pe	5	26	25⅝	26	A'g 28
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	
26½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 27
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	76½	76½	76½	A'g 28
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 25
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32	Col G&E pfA e	10	52¼	51½	51½	—1½
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	A'g 28
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾a	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
101	91¾	Comi C pf 4¾a	2	98½	98¼	98½	A'g 22
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	5	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
105	100¾	Comi Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 28
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¾	Com & Sou pf	7	24¼	24½	24¾	+ ¼
23¾	17¾	Con Ed 1¾e	12	19	18¾	18⅞	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½	A'g 27
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	13⅛	15⅞	16⅛	A'g 27
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
11¾	9¾	C

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Home Loans Show Increase Of $1 Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An increase in the volume of outstanding non-farm home mortgages of more than a billion dollars during 1941 carried the total to an 11-year peak of $20,-157,000,000, with the debt on the soundest basis in decades, according to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration officials.

The expansion of the home mortgage debt which has been in progress for five successive years and has carried the total volume to within roughly one billion dollars of the all-time peak of 1930, will, Administration officials explained, unquestionably slow down for the duration of the war. With new construction confined to actual war housing, the increasing payments on existing mortgages will tend to offset new mortgage lending.

Sharp Increases

In an analysis appearing in the September issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review it is stated:

"Three types of institutions were responsible for practically all of the $1,054,000,000 increase in home mortgage debt during 1941. Savings and loan associations showed a gain of $405,000,000; commercial banks $375,000,000; and life insurance companies, $343,000,000. Mutual savings banks (up $30,000,000) and individuals and other (up $80,-000,000) experienced relatively small increases, which were more than offset by the drop in holdings of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (down $179,000,000).

"The largest single portion of the debt outstanding at the end of December was in the hands of individuals and other miscellaneous mortgagees. The 1941 share of these lenders, however, was the smallest which they had recorded during the 17-year period for which estimates are available. Three successive years of less-than-average gains have reduced their portion of the total debt to 32.7 per cent.

"Among institutional lenders, savings and loan associations continue to hold a dominant position and account for 22.3 per cent of the aggregate debt. This was fifth successive annual increase in the savings and loan share of the outstanding mortgages, starting from a low of 18.8 per cent in 1935 and 1936. Their present status, however, is still approximately 10 percentage points below pre-depression levels

Mutual Banks Third

"Mutual savings banks hold the third largest portion (13.5 per cent), but their relative position has been decreasing steadily for the past 8 years. Commercial banks are next with 12.3 per cent. They have almost doubled their share since 1934, above their previous all-time high registered in 1928.

"Insurance companies, with 10.4 per cent of the total, rank fifth but have been making strong gains in recent years. Their relative standing today is higher than at any point since 1925. The HOLC share of the total debt has been decreasing each year since the peak of its operations in 1935. In that year, it accounted for $1 out of $6 of outstanding mortgages. Today that ratio is only $1 in $12."

Belden Mfg. Co. to Take Dividends in War Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of Belden Manufacturing Company will take 10.6 per cent of the Sept. 1 dividend in war savings bonds and stamps, the company announced.

Stockholders were offered the privilege of taking the dividend, which amounts to 37½ cents a share, in either cash or war stamps. The war bond and stamp dividend offer closed Aug. 25.

Current Business Statistics

Aug. 31, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	A'g 22	‡‡135.2	133.7	121.2
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	A'g 22	1808	x1872	1829
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	A'g 22	3972	3893	3975
Electric power, mil. kwh	A'g 22	3674	3635	3231
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Sep 5	97.6	97.3	96.3
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	A'g 22	869	869	900
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	A'g 22	115	113	119
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	A'g 26	3189	3948	3114
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	A'g 26	2043	3368	2783
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	A'g 26	3525	3615	2281
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	A'g 26	2340	2100	4994
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	A'g 19	6390	£425	6180
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	A'g 19	26718	£6526	£4455
Investments, mil. dol.	A'g 19	23583	22961	18337
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	A'g 28	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	A'g 28	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	A'g 28	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	A'g 28	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	A'g 28	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	A'g 26	13057	12956	9840
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	A'g 28	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	A'g 20	147	174	227
Gold stock, mil. dol.	A'g 26	22747	22744	22716
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	A'g 29	63.2	63.4	63.4
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	A'g 29	°2.02	°2.02	1.92
Stock averages, dol.§	A'g 29	36.8	37.2	43.7
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	A'g 29	1788	2212	2206
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	A'g 22	‡‡98.9	‡‡98.9	90.0
Farm products, 1926 = 100	A'g 22	106.4	106.0	86.7
Foods, 1926 = 100	A'g 22	100.8	100.5	87.0
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 28	166.9	166.8	152.3
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 28	161.4	161.4	152.4
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 28	181.1	180.5	151.9
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	A'g 28	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ‡‡ staple, $ per lb.††	A'g 28	.188	.185	.165
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	A'g 28	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	A'g 28	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	A'g 28	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	A'g 28	1.118	1.130	1.083
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	A'g 28	‡‡1.215	‡‡1.221	‡‡1.295

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. °On fewer issues. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	103.26	103.26	103.26
3 2s 50-48 Mch	101.2	101.3	101.3
1 3s 55-51	110.13	110.13	110.13
2 2½s 72-67	101.7	101.7	101.7

New York City Bonds

31 3s 80	102½	102¾	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4 s 46 st	105	105	105
1 9la Gt Sou 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
5 Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
28 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89	89	89¾
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50	50	50
37 Am & For P5s 2030	60⅜	60⅛	69½
6 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
5 Am T&T 3¾s 61	107½	107½	107½
13 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	63	63	63
8 Ttl&Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
13 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
6 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101⅝	101¾
5 B&O 1st reg 48s st	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
29 B&O 95 st A	29½	29¼	29½
8 B&O 95 st C	33½	33½	33½
11 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	29⅛	29¼
36 B&O 96 st P	29¼	29	29¼
13 B&O cv 60 st	24	24	24
15 B&O 4s 48	58	58	58
8 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41¼	41¼
13 B&O T C 4s 59	48½	48½	48½
6 Bell TPa 5s 48B	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
3 BellTPa 5s 60C	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¼
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102½	102½	102½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	102½	102½	102½
200 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5¼	5¼	5¼
48 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18½	18	18½
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77½	77¼	77¼
2 Cen P Thrul Sh L 4s 54	69	69	69
8 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
23 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17½	17	17
6 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17½	17¼	17¼
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
2 C&O 4½s 92	129¼	129¼	129¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
95 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21½	20¾	20¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 CB&Q 4½s 7 7	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78½	78½	78½
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	95	95	95
14 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28½	28	29
1 ChiGnWest 4s 88	66½	66½	66½
3 Chi I & L 6s 66	8½	8½	8½
2 Chi I & L 5s 47	30	30	30
32 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14¾	14¼	14¼
120 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43½	43½	43¼
50 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42	41½	42
30 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39½	38	39½
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 203	22¼	21¾	22¼
15 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅝	21½	21⅝
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	32	32
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31¼	31¼	31¼
9 Chi&NW 3½s 87 Tr	30¼	30	30¼
36 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16⅝	16½	16⅝
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	1½	2½
60 CRI&P 4s 88	28½	28¼	28⅜
45 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	25	24½	25
58 CII&P rfg 4s 34	15¼	15	15½
14 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	26⅜	25¾	26⅜
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	69	69	69
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¾	65
7 ClevUnTerm4½s 77	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Col F&I 5s 43	101⅜	101⅜	10-3/8
11 Col & So 4½s 80	24½	24⅜	24½
31 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91¼	91¼	91¼
89 Columbia G 5s 52May	91⅜	90⅞	91⅜
97 Columbia G 5s 1961	86	85¾	85¾
3 Col&So Oh El3¼s70	108	108	108
3 ComlMack inc 69 ww	31	31	31
6 Comwlth Edcv 3½s58	109¼	109	109
2 Conn Riv 3¼s 61	110	110	110
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
3 Con Rys 4s 56	34½	34½	34½
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅝	110⅞	110⅞
1 CubaNoRiv5½s42rct	28½	28½	28½
15 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56¾	56	56
1 D&RG 4½s 36	19½	19½	19½
25 D&RG 4s 36	19⅜	19¼	19
120 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2	1⅞	2
20 D&RGWest 5s 78	17	17	17
6 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Erie 4½s 2015	50¼	50¼	50¼
8 Erie 4s 95	91¼	91	91
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
8 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	70¼	70	70¼
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100¾	100¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96½	96⅜	96⅜
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	74¾	75
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Harlem Riv&P 5s 54	83¾	83¾	83⅞
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
57 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44⅜	45
28 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19¾	19½	19¾
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45¼	45⅛
12 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅛	45	45⅛
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50	50	50
28 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	49¾	49¼	49¼
10 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44½	44¾
20 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	20⅛	20	20¼
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	20½	20	20¼
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37⅛	37¼	37¼
1 Int Paper 5s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	96	96	96
15 Int T&T 5s 55	57	56⅜	57
2 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s 61	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 K C Sou 5s 50	71	71	71
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50	50
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	32⅞	32¾	32¾
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	111⅜	111½	111½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
19 Lou&N 4½s 2002	91½	91	91½
29 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	828	828	82
41 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	35	34	35
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28	28	28
1 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 M&StL 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
5 MSP&SSMarle 5s 38	14¾	14⅝	14¾
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14¾	14¾	14¾
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¾	14½	14¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	33⅝	33½	33⅝
62 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	33¾	33½	33¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	33½	33½	33½
44 Mo Pac 5s 81	33¾	33⅜	33¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
19 MonWPaPub Sv 6s 65	110	109¾	110
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	37	37
10 NashCha&StL 4s 78	64¾	64¼	64⅜
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104½	104½
10 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
16 NYC rfg 5c 2013	53⅜	53½	53½
29 NYC 4½s 2013A	48¼	48⅛	48¼
3 NYC 3¾s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
23 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60⅜	60½	60½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73½
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
6 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63½	63½
5 YCh&StL 3½s 47	99½	99½	99½
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	63	63
15 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	107⅞	108
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 NY G&El H&P 4s 49	112	112	112
44 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	41	40⅞	40⅞
23 NYNH&H 4s 47	36⅛	36	36
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	36⅜	36½
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36½	36½
15 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35½	35½	35½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Niagara P P3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29¾	29	29
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	64⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50¾	51
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41⅜	41½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	10½	10	10⅛
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113⅛	113½	113½
10 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101½	101½	101½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119½	119⅛	119½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	87¾	87¾
10 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	97¼	97⅛	97¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48	110	110	110
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86	86	86
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	61	61
1 Phila Co 4¼s 61	97½	97½	97½
2 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
13 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31	30½	31
12 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101½	101½	101¼
8 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	84⅞	84¾	84⅞
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Ready 4½s 97 A	75½	75½	75½
1 Rtpublic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58	58	58
14 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9	9	9
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 StLIM&S&SR&G 33	74¼	74½	74⅝
5 StLPoe&NW5s 48	42	42	42
1 StLPub Sve 5s 59	89	89	89
30 St L S F 5s 50 B	18	17¾	17⅞
97 St L S F 4½s 78	17⅝	17½	17½
78 St L S F 4s 50 A	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 St L SW 5s 52	50¾	50¾	50¾
7 St L SW rfg 5s 90	28	27¾	27¾
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	73½	73½	73⅝
162 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10⅞	10⅝	10¾
15 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	10	9⅞	9⅞
8 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¾	1¾	1⅝
24 Sea A L 4s 50 st	18⅞	18¼	18¼
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	9	9	9
6 Sea AL rgf 4s 59c	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
25 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
5 Sea -All Fla 6 35 Bct	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
5 Simons cv 4s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105¼
4 So Bell Tel & T 3s 79	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
18 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
13 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅜	52⅜	52½
21 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
2So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
19 So Pac cit 4s 49	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	89¾	89⅝	89¾
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅞	54½	54⅞
3 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89½	89½
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	85½	85¼	85½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¾	92¾	92¾
9 South Ry gen 4s 56	66¼	65⅞	66⅛
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	86	86	86
15 SR Bell Tel 3½s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	36	36	36
5 Stand Oil N J 4¼s 53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
34 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17⅛	17	17
6 Third Ave 4s 60	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101½	101½	101½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	95½	95½	95½
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
6 Wabash 4½s 78	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Wabash 4¼s 91	32	32	32
19 Wabash 4s 81	41	40¾	40¾
6 Wabash 4s 71	80¼	80	80
31 Warren Bros 6s 41	98¼	98	98¼
3 West Pen P 3½s 66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 West Shore 4s 2361	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Westn Md 4s 52	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
23 Westn Pac 5½s 46	34½	34¼	34½
17 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34½	34½	34½
1 Western Un 5s 51	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
13 Western Un 5s 80	81¾	81½	81¾
12 Western Un 4½s 50	83⅞	83¾	83¾
9 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
67 Wis Cen 4s 49	48	47½	48
6 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	46	45¾	46
19 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¾	16¼	16
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4½s 48	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Brazil 8s 41	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 Brazil 6½s Pr 7s 52	29½	29½	29½
1 Brisbane 6s 50	66½	66½	66½
1 Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Canada 3¼s 61	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Chile 7s 42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
5 Chile 6s 61 Sent asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	14½	14½	14½
9 Cuba 4½s 77	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¼	15	15
2 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15¼	15	15
4 Panama 5s 63A	65	65	65
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Santa Fe (Prov)4s	69¾	69	69
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30	30	30

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,452,000; previous day 3,419,000; week ago 8,646,000; year ago closed; two years ago closed: Jan. 1 to date 1,390,283,900; year ago 1,427,808,475; two years ago -,023,540,-075.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Boston Fund	11.82	12.71
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.80	1.97
Amerex Holding	12.875	14.375
American Business Shares	2.32	2.54
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.03	9.60
Axe Houghton Fund	9.41	10.12
Broad Street Investing	18.75	19.82
Bullock Fund	10.35	11.35
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.59	24.29
Christiana Securities Co	1735.00	1875.00
Commodity Corp	9.12	9.98
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.50	30.25
Dividend Shares	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.12	16.07
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.03	9.60
Equitable Invest Corp	20.74	22.30
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.06	14.05
Fund Investors Inc	14.23	15.59
General Capital	24.15	25.97
General Investors Trust	3.74	4.03
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.95	13.92
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.69	.77
Inst: Sec Insurance Group	.98	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 29.14	S-1	21.22
B-2 .... 24.27	S-2	10.89
B-3 .... 16.06	S-3	7.98
B-4 .... 7.95	S-3	2.69
K-1 12.64	K-2	11.21
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	72.00	72.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.30	29.30
Maryland Fund	3.25	3.85
Mass Invest Tr	15.33	16.48
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.29	7.84
Mutual Invest	7.31	7.99
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.01
New England Fund	9.40	10.14
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	,10.72	11.47
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Rail

Meat Dealers See No Need For Future Meatless Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American housewife may not always be able to serve her family steak, roast beef, or choice chops during the coming months but she will always be able to get some kind of meat so that she can substitute a meat loaf, a sausage dish, or an old-fashioned stew instead. "Meatless" days and even any stringent retail rationing programs are not necessary in the opinion of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers who met in convention sessions here recently.

Housewives should be educated during the coming months as to the abundance or shortage of any meat at a given time and asked to cooperate in its buying, they contend. For, they insist, despite many stories of shortages during the past several weeks there is enough meat to supply the armed forces and the Allies, and for a reasonable civilian consumption.

There will be under-supplies from time to time of certain kinds of meat, but no shortages of meat as a whole, officials stated. From time to time the bulk of the beef supply will go to the Army and Navy and the bulk of the pork supply to lend-lease requirements, but at these same times there will be other cuts and other kinds of meat on the market. Also, they point out, when these needs have been fulfilled both beef and pork will be for sale in abundance.

Through proper government cooperation and control, both the meat dealers and the meat packers contend that there can be a fair and equitable distribution of available meat supplies, and it is their contention that the situation will get better instead of worse.

Officials of the American Meat Institute report that in the case of beef, grass-fed animals should start coming to market in considerable quantities during August. In the case of pork, the new crop of hogs, the largest ever grown in the United States, should start coming to market in September. The probability of reductions in lend-lease shipments of pork during the next few weeks is also expected to relieve the situation.

From the standpoint of the packers, an official representing that branch of the industry stated that their plants will be operating at capacity for the next two years. "Cattle are being marketed in record numbers and beef production for the year promises to be perhaps 10 per cent greater than a year ago. The outlook for 1943 is for continued heavy production with an increase in numbers but a possible reduction in weight and finish. Enough hogs are expected this fall to run the total number marketed in 1942 up to 85,000,000. Next year the outlook is for more than 100,000,000."

Drive on Used Car Chicanery Backed by Los Angeles Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—By denying a petition to review the act of the Los Angeles Police Commission revoking a permit of a used car dealer here lately, the Superior Court is interpreted as having upheld a civic success in putting irresponsible methods out of business.

Viewed as a part of Mayor Fletcher Bowron's reform campaign, this single incident assumes importance because it confirms the court's disposition not to interfere with an order made by a local administrative commission when the evidence given before the commission is ample to sustain the order which it made.

Testimony that a firm known as Vaughn's Used Cars was altering contracts after they were signed and otherwise misleading and defrauding purchasers was introduced and the Superior Court held the Municipal Code had been violated where it reads, "Every person operating under the provisions of this Section shall be held strictly responsible for the conduct of his employees insofar as the sales or purchases of used automobiles or motor vehicles are concerned." This was cited in the court's opinion to answer the petitioner's claim that misrepresentations were made by his employees unbeknown to him.

Moved to Nearby Area

Prior to the court's refusal to review the Los Angeles Police Commission's action in this matter, the ex-licensee, Richard Vaughn, had attempted to evade restrictions put upon him by the revocation of his license by moving his establishment to an adjacent community while continuing to advertise in the Los Angeles press. The Better Business Bureau frustrated this scheme by advising local publishers of the attendant circumstances.

The case first came to the attention of the Police Commission when it became aware that an over-number of complaints against the firm in question were being filed. Search showed that during the last four or five years the average number of complaints entered against various second-hand automobile dealers was three or four. But during the first five months of 1942 alone, 17 complaints against Vaughn's Used Cars had reached the Commission's desk.

A hearing was held and testimony was listened to for two days. Such cases were brought to light as that of a man who testified to putting down his total savings of $500 as complete payment on a good used car. A short time later, to his understandable surprise, he was billed for further payment, and was told, on inquiring, that the $500 was only a down payment; $300 more was due. It was contract-changing of this kind after transactions had been completed that left the Police Commission with no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Vaughn's license should be revoked.

Business Bureau Acts

In the next Sunday's editions of the newspapers, after this action, however, Mr. Vaughn announced the opening of a new business location in Inglewood, small city immediately adjacent to Los Angeles and near the heart of a great aircraft production center. "Better cars at lower prices," ran his advertisement, and it looked very much as though the Police Commission's intent had been defeated.

Then the Better Business Bureau stepped in. In a letter addressed to publishers and classified advertising managers of Los Angeles newspapers, it reviewed the city's case against Mr. Vaughn in an action which has now been upheld by court ruling.

Recalling that after the Police Commission had revoked Vaughn's license to sell used cars, his advertising was immediately terminated by local newspapers, the letter goes on to say:

Press Space Cancelled

"Apparently to circumvent this fine co-operation between law enforcement officials and advertising media, and to technically meet the restrictions imposed by classified regulations, Mr. Vaughn last week moved into the corporate limits of Inglewood. Copy submitted from his new location was accepted and carried by Los Angeles newspapers last week end.

"The problem involved is one of principle, and not merely a technical one. The question is, should advertising media continue to assist a firm in obtaining business from their readers after the firm's license to do business in Los Angeles has been revoked as a result of customer complaints?

"We recommend that the advertising privileges of Richard Vaughn be withdrawn."

And they were.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6, Oct. 4; Nov. 1.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 6, 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc; Sept. 6, Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 18; Nov. 15.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Fleetwood: Marine Hall, Promenade, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.
Lytham St. Annes: St. Annes Palace, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Marlborough Road, Chiswick, W. 4., 3 p. m., Sept. 13.
London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Surrey

Godalming: Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, 5:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

United States

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 10. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.
Hayward: Church Edifice, 1122 B Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
San Rafael: Rafael Theater, Fourth Street, between A and B Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 6.
Vallejo: Masonic Temple, 707 Marin Street, corner Virginia, 3 p. m., Sept. 6. (Note change of hall.)
Los Gatos: Los Gatos High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

Connecticut

Danbury: Universalist Church, 347 Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Maine

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Massachusetts

Westfield: Women's Club Building, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.

Minnesota

Mankato: 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.
Tracy: O'Brian Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 8 p. m.,

Japanese Gains Won By Narrow Margin

Continued from Page 1

were some troops which moved to only one front and stayed there. But the spearhead of the attack consisted of the same crack units, which were shifted from one front to another.

The first step in the southern offensive was to drive General MacArthur's forces back into Bataan. Then for a period of about six weeks the troops which had led the attack disappeared from the Philippines. From late January to mid-March the enemy lines around Bataan were held by a thin force of second line troops. No offensive action was attempted during this period. Where were the shock troops which had started the Philippine operation?

During those weeks they were capturing Singapore and the East Indies.

Someone may ask at this point why, if this was the case, General MacArthur did not attack during that period if the forces against him were so weak. The answer is that he probably could have done so successfully, but in doing so he would have exhausted his men and his reserves of food and munitions. Then, when the Japs resumed their attack on him he would have been too weak to resist for any length of time. He conserved his resources at that stage to be able to hold out as long as he did. He would have dared to attack during that period of respite only if he could have been assured of reinforcements. Bataan was his best holding position. He could last longest if he just remained quietly there.

From Java to Burma

The Japanese did not return to the attack on Bataan until after Java had fallen. They did not assault Burma in force until after Bataan had fallen. And from that time on, there were no more Japanese attempts to conquer major objectives in the south. They rested on that front, consolidating and exploiting, but not attacking. Reports indicated an immediate withdrawal of shock troops from those fronts which was followed by resumption of offensive action against China and a concentration of new forces along the Siberian frontier.

The Japanese plan, in other words, has been cautious and economical. And because of our defensive plan of operations, it was possible for a small army to look like a big one. The number of times certain crack divisions appeared on different fronts is evidence of the fact that the Japanese army is not as big, nor as heavily provided by numbers of first line shock divisions as the results would seem to indicate. They have had to strain their resources to the limit to do what they have done.

For the same reason they have looked better in the air than they really are. While they achieved a real surprise by the ability of their young aircraft industry to produce the Navy "Zero," there is no reason for believing that they possess a large reproductive power. Their surprise was achieved by producing a new type of plane more useful for its purpose than anything placed there in advance to meet them. They have succeeded also in achieving superiority in numbers on each successive attacking front.

Inactive Fronts Stripped

But as in ground troops, this local superiority was achieved by stripping other inactive fronts. Having internal lines of communication, possessing the initiative and having no problem of co-ordination among allies, they were able to use their resources in planes to the maximum. But there is nothing to indicate that they possess great masses of numbers. It is extremely doubtful that the total number of planes employed in Malaya ever exceeded 300 at the outside. And it is doubtful that the Japanese aircraft industry can produce much more than 500 combat planes per month if that many. They won their battles on accumulation of planes over a long period of time, not on a rapid reproductive capacity.

The air battles of the Far East are trivial affairs in terms of the numbers used on the European and Middle Eastern fronts. Today, even though our replacements have to come half way around the world, we are now able to achieve occasional local air superiority and at all times more or less maintain relative equality with just the piddling dregs of what is left over after the avaricious demands of the European front are met. Air battles against the Japanese are fought with dozens, not with hundreds of planes. Bombing missions are carried out in terms of threes, not in thousands. The Japanese do not possess large numbers of planes.

Useless Losses Accepted

While the Japanese high command has shown a surprising mastery of modern strategy, it has not succeeded in eliminating medievalism from the tactical work of the junior officers. These ranks are still so obsessed with the "do or die" notion that they are much better at knowing when to fight than they are at knowing when to retreat.

If a certain operation encounters heavy opposition the high command will pull back. But the officer in command of troops will attempt the impossible, involving heavy, useless losses. A case in point was provided when the assault was renewed on General MacArthur's lines on Bataan after the fall of Java. They attempted a frontal assault against heavy barbed wire entanglements which had been electrified and which were covered by powerful machine gun fire. That assault was stopped dead in its tracks. But until the higher command well in the rear discovered what was happening the Japanese soldiers continued to pour against that line, literally in thousands. It was more ineffective than the German assault on Verdun in the last war and more useless than Grant's attempt to storm the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor. It was ghastly, ineffective slaughter of their own men. It was not modern warfare.

While the Japanese have proved amazingly skillful at torpedo bombing, the standard of their high level bombing against land objective is not considered high by our men who have survived it at places such as Port Moresby and Darwin. Moresby has been pounded several score times and has suffered almost nothing. Most damage done at Darwin was done in the first attack which caught that port mentally unprepared for such an ordeal. Subsequent attacks have approached ineffectiveness.

Patrol Tactics Inferior

The number of times our planes and surface ships have been able to get in the first blows against Japanese warships has led our men to suspect that the Japanese lookouts are not as proficient as ours.

Officers who fought in the Philippines campaign believe that Japanese patrol tactics are inferior. That is one of the reasons they keep hoping for reinforcements which never arrived. What they saw of Japanese blockade operations gave them less respect for that blockade than it enjoyed at greater distances from the front.

In short, the Japanese armed forces have serious faults which will show up increasingly now that the going is harder.

And a basic reason for not allowing oneself to be oppressed with pessimism is the fact that many a victory won by these forces was won by the narrowest of margins.

The entire Japanese offensive in the southern islands might very possibly, in fact in the opinion of some probably, have failed if the American heavy bombardment forces had not been caught on the ground at the opening of hostilities. That was a force which could have wreaked havoc with the Japanese land invasion force at its concentration points on Formosa or caught it on its way to the Philippines.

Incidentally, the loss of those heavy bombers which constituted General MacArthur's only powerful offensive weapon was not as discreditable as it has been widely assumed in the United States. They were not simply lined up on the airfields in parade formation as though peace still prevailed.

Warning System Failed

Those bombers took to the air as soon as word was received of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Later they returned to their fields to refuel and give the crews a rest. They were then lined up for a quick take-off. Motors were kept warm and crews rested under the wings. They were lined up, not out of carelessness, but to make possible the quickest possible take-off. Had the warning system functioned properly they would have been able to get away before any attack could hurt them. What went wrong was something in the warning system. Espionage possibly explained that. They never received an advance warning.

Another aspect of this matter yet to be explained is why they did not take off for an attack on Formosa at once after news of Pearl Harbor. The reason does not necessarily rest with the high command in Manila.

The fact remains that those bombers were lost and the Japanese were able to approach the landings in the Philippines and transport troops to Malaya free from the opposition of heavy bombardment. It removed the biggest available danger to enemy operations at that stage.

Narrow Margins in Victory

At Singapore and again in Sumatra and Java the margin was narrow. Reinforcements were speeding to those places. It was a race against time. The Japanese won it by extremely narrow margins. British reinforcements landed in Sumatra just a few hours after Japanese paratroops had taken Palembang, which was the main point at the eastern end of the island. Had they reached Palembang first the island might possibly have been held.

The writer saw British troopships approaching Java at the last moment. Some actually landed a few troops. Others refueled and put to sea again. They were too late to be deployed and armed adequately. Ships had been loaded hurriedly and not tactically. A shipload of troops was of no value without its motor equipment or its artillery support. It happened that such weapons had been loaded on other ships, which were too far behind to arrive in time. I saw armored cars lined up on the docks at Batavia, but without any guns. The guns and ammunition were still on the way. Given another week, those forces could have been landed effectively and supplied with the proper weapons. The weapons were on the way. But they were just too late.

Langley Came Too Late

Again the 50 fighter planes which the Langley was carrying to Java would have made a major difference even without the ground troops. At least they would have inflicted far heavier losses on the enemy than he sustained in that action. The Langley was sunk just a few miles south of Java, and sunk by enemy planes which very probably came from airfields in Singapore. Had the Langley started a week earlier, it is possible that the enemy would not have had near enough bomber bases to reach it before it discharged its cargo. Reinforcements were on the way from every direction. But they were just a little too late.

During all those operations the enemy managed to move just a little faster than the tempo of reinforcements. If he had been stalled at any one point, the tide could have been turned. This didn't happen, but the fact that it didn't should not obscure the other fact, that his margin of time was an extremely narrow one and that he enjoyed a far higher percentage of "lucky breaks" than he had any right to expect.

I think that the story was told most pointedly of all by the long line of armored cars I saw on the docks at Batavia as I went down to board my own particular refugee ship. They had come from the Middle East, painted with the light colored camouflage pattern of desert warfare. There were loopholes for machine guns. But the loopholes were empty. That was how I knew I had to leave Java in a hurry.

Vultee Redeems Tons of Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VULTEE FIELD, Calif.—Four tons of metal weekly from floor sweepings.

This is the amount of metal scrap salvaged in seven days by Vultee Aircraft by the use of its new magnetic separator.

Through the use of this unique separator rivets, parts and shavings composed of aluminum, steel, brass and other alloys are recovered either for immediate use after cleaning or sent to be melted down.

The machine first cleans all metal pieces in floor sweepings by blowers, taking out the dirt and trash, then eliminates rivet drillings, which are valuable for reprocessing.

Then the machine separates the ferrous (iron) from the nonferrous metals, then carries useful rivets, bolts and other material over a series of meshes which sorts them into categories.

Final sorting is done by girls who inspect the machine's output after its work is completed, so that any damaged pieces may be scrapped for salvage. All usable material goes back into production immediately. The machine was developed by Vultee in connection with the Schrader Electric Company.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards, Excellent Commission. Free Offer. Sell famous exclusive line, 50 for $1.00 with name, samples free. Prize-winning Victory $1.00 box. Sample on approval. Deal with Leader. PEN-BRUSH STUDIOS, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HOTEL COUPLE WANT MANAGEMENT OF HOTEL FOR OWNERS: WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN FOODS, HOUSEKEEPING, DINING ROOM, AND KITCHEN MAN IN OFFICE AND BUYING. WRITE BOX A-48, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

HOLEPROOF TESTED SOCKS
For Men—Large Variety
FREDERICK'S Men's Shop
1435 H St. N. W. 701 H St. N. E.

Maine

AUBURN

Malo Cleaners
Have the children's clothes cleaned and repaired for school.
Paul Malo, Proprietor Tel. 1624-W

War Savings Bonds and Stamps
Mechanic's Savings Bank, Auburn, Me.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sport Shop
and the Junior Deb Shop
are ready to send you back to school with everything that's new and smart in sport clothes. Drop in and shop around . . . see the many new things for back to school or back to your career.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. R. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

ENLARGEMENTS
● make splendid gifts to the boys in the services. Just send us your negatives and tell us what you want.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
16 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern; finest $1 assortment. Gift wrappings, etchings. Religious boxes; good profits, extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, 8-21, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ARLINGTON, MASS.
Newly remodeled 8-room house. Coal burner, hot water heat; 2-car garage; 11,524 feet land; 12 min. on bus to Harvard Sq. Call owner Com. 9452.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—(Heated) 5 rooms, bath, large yard, sleeping porch, fireplaces; on bus line; 15 min. downtown Washington; adults. Sept. 8. Te. 3349.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—In exclusive section, modern brick house of Georgian design, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, laundry; garage; Park St. in 20 minutes. Hull 0569-W. E-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newly furnished, 3 large attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125. MI. 6347.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Artistically and newly decorated; untramodern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I.
Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R. Open until October 1st.

OFFICES TO LET

507 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C., Room 907—Large, light, quiet office. 2 executive desks, built-in bookcases. $40; single desk, $10; service $3. VA. 6-1977.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41.)—Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL. UN. 4-9136.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VA.—Large single room, new home; convenient bus; gentleman Glebe 3503.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, private family, home privileges; business woman. BO. 3-2491, after 6 p. m.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 8451 Abingdon Road—Comfortably furnished, cool, quiet, single front; adjacent bath; parking space. CL. 3-6346.

N. Y. C., 67 Riverside Dr.—Double and single; comfortable, homey atmosphere; cheerful river view; business men preferred. SC 4-2015.

N. Y. C., 645 West 160th St.—Studios, $6.50 up, some private baths, kitchen; all transportation; woman; private. GIRARD.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 98th (12 A)—Single, light, airy, pleasant; homey surroundings; semi-private bath; business woman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room as double or single; private home; semi-private bath; near churches and trans. CO. 3149.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SHARING QUIET, ATTRACTIVE VERMONT HOME: AUTUMN AND WINTER. HOOD HOUSE, CHELSEA, VERMONT.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Kitchen Man; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

CLEAN-CUT COUNTER WAITER, NIGHTS. GOOD SALARY AND TIPS, MEALS. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Second Cook; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

COUPLE WANTED as superintendent of Christian Science church; live on premises. Apply by letter only at 311 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

CAPABLE woman wanted to work for young couple, 1 baby; good references and wages. Call collect, Dover, Mass., 223.

HOUSEKEEPER—For father and daughter, both employed; pleasant working conditions in medium-size home. Write fully to Box X-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Wonderful News Ahead
HERE
in Fall Hat Styles
HARRY G. EMMONS

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
857 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Your Rooms Decorative Distinction
Buy your Furniture at Hoitt's and you can design rooms that sing with beauty.
C. A. HOITT
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

First to Leavitt's Then Back to School
New Hampshire's largest department store has gone "all out" to get your boys and girls ready for school at real savings.
LEAVITT'S

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

PORTSMOUTH

Peach Ice Cream
Light Lunches
Candies
MOULTON'S

NEW FALL MILLINERY
Featuring
Brewster, Stylepark and Gage Hats at
KATHRYN H. MARDEN'S
10 MARKET SQUARE

College and School Opening
In every department you will find merchandise for the school child from 5 to 18. At this time our departments are stocked at peak height with desirable merchandise.
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	R	U	M	P	E	T				
U		R	A	T		U				
R	O	A	N		F	R				
N	I	L		H	U	T				
I	L		H	U	L	L				
P		S	U	E	D	E				
	J		S		A					
D	U	C	K	S		S				
A	L	L	Y		B	A				
N	E	E		P	A	R				
U	S		N	E	R	O				
B		B	U	R		N				
E	V	E	N	I	N	G				

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

NEWPORT NEWS

Save In The
AUGUST FUR EVENT
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

Coffman Flowers
Potted Plants and Pottery Gifts
806 TENTH STREET PHONE 8138

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Customer confidence since 1868—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning Process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

HILDA'S BEAUTY PARLOR
5419 Verdun Ave. YO. 4943
VERDUN

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulæ. 73, Lower Sloane St. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Easy access St. James' Park, small unfurnished flat for business woman. Box W-1689, BCM/CSM, London, W, C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

POST WANTED

POSITION desired as HOUSEKEEPER, no cooking; exempt military service. Box W-1183, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

10 MILES NORTH OF LONDON—Required for high-class cakeshop, restaurant, Lady under 35 exempt military service, assist generally, act companion. Experience advantage not necessary. Non-resident. Box W-1684, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

BEDFORD—Children's nurse or domestic help, Protestant, over military age; good wages; good refs, required. Box W-1686, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and home-like, quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 3634.

LONDON.—Residential Chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N.W.3. Rest and study. Special conveniences Nurses. Suitable Practitioners. Prim: 2890.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor.
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square.
Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
38, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles N. Baber LTD. for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

PHONES—EUSTON 4245 &c.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON S. E.—Peckham

62, Rye Lane, Peckham, S. E.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
21, George Street, Richmond.

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT—buy
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
26, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W.

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Kendall
70 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.
21, George Street, Richmond.

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
384, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For all Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

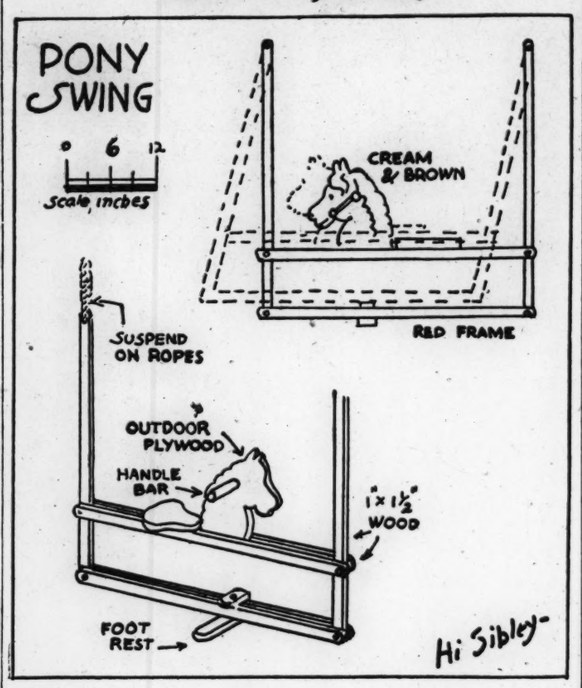
Switzer's
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Make It Yourself



Did You Ever Wonder

Why Wood Warps in Damp Weather?

When wood absorbs moisture, the cells and tubes which make up its internal structure tend to swell and enlarge. On the other hand, a drop in moisture content causes wood to shrink.

If a large flat board happens to be allowed to remain some time on damp ground, the edges of the board are likely to turn up, the endwise view of the board then being curved in an arc instead of remaining flatly rectangular as it was originally.

Diagram showing how degree of warping varies with the direction of the annual rings.

This is because the damp side of the wood swells and expands, while the dry side remains unchanged. This unequal expansion causes the board to bend into an arc (or to bow, as it is called), with the unexpanded dry surface on the inside of the arc.

Wood does not shrink equally in all directions. There is virtually no shrinkage along the grain of the wood. The shrinkage across the grain, on the other hand, may be quite considerable, but this, too, varies.

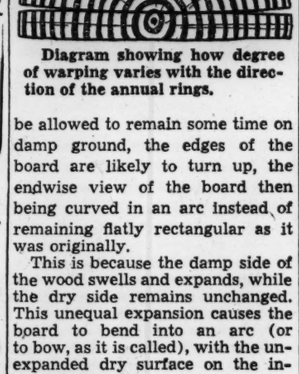
Quarter sawed wood (boards cut practically at right angles to the annual rings) may shrink and swell some 30 to 50 times as much as that same variety of wood does along the grain. Boards cut tangentally (more or less parallel to the annual rings) may shrink and swell much more, up to 100 times as much as along the grain.

This tendency of wood to warp and twist must be provided against in construction. This may be accomplished by reversing the direction of the annual rings in alternate boards; by battens of hard wood fastened over the cracks between the boards: or (in especially thick planks) holes may be bored through the wood edgewise and light iron reinforcing rods passed through the holes.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What wind instrument is one of the oldest known?
6—Rodent.
7—What is a soft sheepskin leather used in bookbinding?
9—Where is Quimper (abbr.)?
10—Male nligai is what?
11—Rude house.
12—What is symbol for illinium?
13—What city of Quebec is connected with Ottawa by four bridges and two electric railways?
14—What is undressed kid?
16—What are sheldrakes?
19—Any friendly associate or helper is what?
20—Symbol for barium is what?
21—Born.
22—Equality as to value.
23—You and me.
24—What Roman emperor erected the Golden House?
25—What is a rough or prickly flower head?
26—When would a vespertine plant blossom?

Down

1—What is bargeman's cabbage?
2—Telpos Is is highest of what mountains?
3—What is a disk in checkers?
4—Pint (abbr.).
5—The terrapin is what?
8—To lubricate.
9—What is a river of Germany?
11—Color.
13—What is an Eskimo dog of an unstandardized breed?
15—What was first name of composer of opera "Thais"?
16—On what river is Vienna located?
17—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
18—What article of apparel does Dorothy Lamour often wear in films?
20—What do you call lawyers collectively?
22—What is a fairy of Persian mythology called?
24—What is the main channel and outlet of Niger River, West Africa?
25—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Dutra, Gen. Enrico Gaspar (dōō'-trȧ)—Brazil's War Minister.

Kletskaya (klyĕts'-kŭ-yŭ)—Russian town, northwest of Stalingrad.

Kushchevka (kōō-shchôf'-kŭ)—Russian town south of Rostov.

Menemencoglu, Numan—Popular spelling for Numan Menemencioğlu — (nōō'-män' mĕ'-nĕ-mĕn-jĕ'-ō-lōō) — New Foreign Minister of Turkey.

San Julián (sän hōō-lyän')—Site of a proposed United States air base in Cuba.

Vargas, Getulio (zhĕ-tōōl'-yōō vär'-gȧsh)—President of Brazil.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Elbrus (ĕl'-brōōs; or ăl'-brōōs)—Mountain peak, highest of the Caucasus.

Elista (ĕ'-lĭs-tȧ)—Town of the lower Volga region, Soviet Russia.

Voroshilovsk (vŭ-rŭ-shĭ'-lôfsk)—Town of Soviet Russia.

Georgievsk (gȧ-ôr'-gyĕfsk')—Russian town of the Caucasus region.

Malaita (mȧ-lā'-tȧ)—Island of the Solomon group.

Osnabrück—(ôs'-nä-brük')—German town, bombed by the British.

Tanimbar (tä'-nĭm-bär')—Island group north of Australia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"Winston"

Associated Press

Eight-months-old Terisa Rita Turner of Hyattsville, Md., sits in her cart and wonders what it's all about after her parents dressed her in navy garb and dubbed her "Winston C." for the recent baby parade at Wildwood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Last but Not Least

Congressman John M. Allen, of Mississippi, once went all the way to New York from the South to attend a banquet. On his arrival he found himself scheduled for the last speech. His friends also saw the program, and like himself were annoyed by what they thought was thoughtlessness on the part of the committee.

The Congressman listened to the long speeches, and when his turn came prepared his remarks thus:

"Gentlemen, I was somewhat at a loss, at the opening of this banquet, to understand why you had asked me to come all the way from Mississippi to speak to you and then make my address the last number on your program. Now it is all plain to me. You had to put a bright man last to hold the audience."

In Lighter Vein

End of Beautiful Friendship

"Do you know, dear, my hubby says I look ten years younger in this hat."

"Really! How old are you?"

"Thirty."

"No; I mean without the hat."—Tit-Bits.

A Pal Explains

A member of a Scots regiment was being decorated for gallantry.

"This soldier," said the officer presenting the medal, "stood his ground in the face of overwhelming numbers. Armed with a tommy-gun, he stood up to the enemy and refused to retreat an inch."

"Must have had his foot on that sixpence I lost," muttered one of the hero's pals.—Tit-Bits.

Silenced

Winston Churchill is an old hand at squelching hecklers who try to disrupt his speeches. At one time, when the British Prime Minister was a young M. P., he was addressing a meeting outside London. One man repeatedly interrupted him to shout in a loud voice: "Liar! Liar!"

Churchill ignored these remarks the first few times but finally broke off his speech and said:

"If the gentleman in the back of the hall who is so anxious to have his name known will write it down on a slip of paper and hand it to the chairman instead of shouting it at the top of his voice, he will save himself a lot of trouble."

The crowd laughed. There were no further interruptions.—Milwaukee Journal.

Answers

"Dolls? Oh, dear no. She wants to go into the Navy like her sister!"

Gracious Gesture

Lansing, Mich.

Much curiosity invaded the congenial atmosphere among the employees of a large resort hotel in Pokagon State Park, Indiana, when the manager abruptly called an employees' meeting on one of the busiest days of the season.

Everyone was on hand, not knowing what to expect. The meeting was short and to the point. Genial Ben F. Swenson, the Manager, told the workers that the preceding month's business had been better than anticipated and so he felt that all the workers should share in the result of their combined efforts.

From a pack of crisp new five dollar bills he then proceeded to distribute one to each employee, regardless of salary or status.

Since most of the summer workers were earning money for college expenses, this gracious gesture was much appreciated.

A Verse for Today . . .

Seek him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning. — Amos 5:8

NEWS ITEM — NEWARK, N.J. — STOP WORK IN WAR PLANT TO SWAT SKEETERS.

YES! HUNDREDS OF THEM, BUT THEY HAVE A QUEER-SOUNDING MOTOR
AIR PLANE LISTENING POST
JERSEY MARSHES
HELLO, FBI? I DON'T MIND THEM BREAKING THE WINDOWS, BUT THEY'RE CARRYING OFF THE PLANES
AIR CRAFT FACTORY
BZZZ CRASH BUZZZZ
MANAGER
COULDN'T WE HARNESS THEM TO BORE THE GUN BARRELS?
BZZZZZ
LET'S ATTACK THE STRIKERS, NOT THE WORKERS
WAR PLANT
ON STRIKE
BZZZZ
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not So Hot*

By Le Pelley

I'm A LITTLE MONKEY, CLIMBING IN A TREE ...
HEY! DO YOU THINK THE WATER'S TOO COLD ?
DO YOU THINK THE WATER IS TOO .... CLUB ...
SPLASH!
OOPS SORRY...
WHAT I'm TRYING TO ASK YOU IS — DON'T YOU THINK THE WATER IS TOO COLD !!!?
?
WHAT DID YOU WANT TO GO AND MENTION THAT FOR ?? I'm FREEZING!
I'm ONLY TRYING TO BE HELPFUL

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know Joan!*

By Rodgers

"Have you thought of any way to convince Joan we don't want her to make us any sweaters this fall?" I asked T.W. today—
"Well, I've tried to think of something," he wagged "But, you know Joan—"
"If she's decided we're to wear sweaters this fall — well—"
"We will wear sweaters!" I signed—
"Exactly!" said he—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Don't Get Technical, Professor*

By The Hagers

"Your bottle we picked up," said Ted. "The note you placed inside, we read."
Professor cried, "I must learn more About the currents off this shore.
Does your report, my friends, include The latitude and longitude?"
"The what?" roared Ted. "Our notes just say, 'Found bottle floating, Saturday.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is Labor Ready for This?

What is the primary purpose of union labor's pressure on Donald M. Nelson for a larger voice in management of America's war production program? Is it calculated genuinely to improve the war effort or is it part of a campaign for labor participation in the direction of industry?

Representatives of both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have asked that committees be set up to control every branch of the War Production Board and that labor be represented on each. Over these would be a board, with union representation thereon, which would have complete charge of planning, co-ordinating, and integrating all phases of production.

Union labor is asking to be clothed with tremendous responsibility. The WPB wields enormous power over American industries. It can control the flow of raw materials, which is their lifeblood. It can make or break a corporation. Labor leaders declare WPB has great power also over unions, and that some industrialists within WPB favor their own companies at the expense of the war effort.

When WPB was set up Sidney Hillman, who had been co-chairman of the Advisory Council of National Defense, remained as one member. Unions also are represented in the Labor Production Division. This, in Mr. Nelson's view, makes it "possible for us to have always before us the advantage of labor's suggestions and ideas, the knowledge of labor's viewpoint on all our big probiems."

Labor's claim is probably largely based on British experience, where workers' organizations are much farther advanced along this line. In Great Britain Labor participates more directly in the Government, but it has not managed the war production program. Moreover, British unions are under a much greater degree of regulation. All must submit their affairs to the scrutiny of government. They are far freer from racketeering and dictatorial leadership. They have earned their place of responsibility by themselves being responsible.

This newspaper favors such plans as profit-sharing and other co-operative movements which would promote a more equitable division of industrial income. Labor and management, however, have separate functions and neither can properly perform the other's work. There is more than a little evidence that unions, by interfering with efficient management, have hampered America's war effort.

Labor's ranks in the United States are divided, and healing of the breach that causes jurisdictional strikes should be a major task. For the emergency union leaders would do well to see that their "no-strike" pledge is kept. If they wish to share in industrial management they should prove that their participation improves industry. Most observers would agree that some unions, by co-operation and the contribution of production ideas, have helped, whereas others, through slowdown policies and closed-shop dictation of personnel, have hampered output.

If the purpose of labor leaders is sincerely and simply to aid war production, there is much they can do that will help more than any attempt to set up a committee system of management which would tend again to diffuse and divide authority in the WPB.

Hats Unimportant? Well—

Hats are unimportant. So British women were told as their Government called key milliners up for service.

In ordinary times, those would be fighting words. Possibly today, with thousands of Britain's women in uniform, feminine interest in tricky millinery is not what it used to be.

But even so, that's a pretty serious statement, considering what hats have always been to national morale. At least, in America.

Think for a moment of spring without a bonnet. Of Fifth Avenue and Main Street without a single new chapeau. Why, 'twould be as if the trees had ceased to leaf, the grass to grow or the birds to sing!

Think of the sonnets that would never be written. The thousands of laughs that would never be laughed. Comic artists would go on relief. Morale would sag to an all-time low. Even Yankee Doodle sensed the importance of hats.

The war effort, certainly, must come first. All will agree to that. Women will gladly sacrifice their fancy headgear, if need be. But agree that hats are unimportant? Never!

A Better Tax

The tax plans presented to the Senate Finance Committee are improving in quality. The Treasury, steadfastly opposed to a retail sales tax, has now stepped forward with a first cousin. It is called a spending tax, and is better than a blanket sales tax because it provides cushions to protect those least able to pay.

Instead of taxing all purchases whether made by rich or poor, as does a retail sales tax, the spending tax would exempt all persons earning less than $1,000 yearly. In addition, the usual income-tax deductions would be allowed. So would capital investments, like a house; likewise War Bonds, insurance, and other savings. All other spending would be subject to a flat tax at a proposed rate of 10 per cent.

This should have the desired effect of curbing purchases and encouraging savings, but if it were really effective the question arises whether it would meet the Treasury's estimate of $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 in new revenue each year.

While the spending tax is to be preferred to a flat sales tax, it is still not as good, we feel, as our proposal for extending the application of the surplus profits tax, now levied against corporations, down to those individuals who, in wages or other income, have profited most from the war. This consistent sort of tax would actually mop up the surplus that threatens to accelerate the cycle of inflation. Simultaneously, it would help pay for the war as the industrial pace quickens and new thousands are added to payrolls.

Also, this sort of tax would not punish those whose incomes have suffered most because of the rising prices and war dislocations.

Warning From Japan

Because he does not "wish to see the period of our blood, sweat and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged," Ambassador Joseph C. Grew warns America that Japan can be "brought to earth only by . . . complete defeat in battle." Speaking to his countrymen for the first time since his release from internment in Japan, Mr. Grew urged Americans to rouse themselves to match the offensive spirit and Spartan sacrifices of the enemy.

This nation-wide radiocast warning is supported and emphasized by other Americans who have had a close-up of the Japanese war effort. Joseph C. Harsch, after seeing the work of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and the Dutch East Indies, and observing at first hand most of the United Nations' efforts to check them, has taken a most grave view of the situation in his reports to this newspaper. Frederick L. Opper, our former Shanghai correspondent, who has also just returned, writes in similar vein out of considerable experience with Japan as that "powerful fighting machine" which Mr. Grew warns us is completely controlled by the generals in Tokyo.

It would seem that such warnings would be superfluous after that machine had rolled over everything between Burma and the Solomon Islands and even extended a claw into the Aleutians. But to many Americans Japan's conquests seem very remote. Thus returning travelers, who have seen the defeat and retreat of the United Nations forces or who have lived under the brutal control of the Japanese military, can contribute a necessary sense of urgency. Americans who haven't "been there" can usefully give heed to those who have and who speak with such convincing knowledge and earnestness.

The force of such warnings is not lessened by the most recent news of American successes in the Solomons and Australian victories at Milne Bay. It is not yet clear that Japanese offensive power has been finally checked in the Southwest Pacific. Even should American occupation of the Solomons prove the beginning of a movement to "roll up" Tokyo's tentacles in that area, the process is likely to be a slow and stubborn one—unless American forces there should be vastly increased. But to do that is questionable strategy at a time when so much is needed on fronts closer to Tokyo or Berlin.

Now that we know that rubber can be made out of petroleum, alcohol, dandelions, milkweed, cornstalks, melon rinds, hair-ends, ravelings, and the contents of the vacuum bag, all we need is a few samples.

As if the Nation didn't have enough to contend with in the Japanese beetle, the corn borer is reported to have returned in the Middle West.

The Bookshelf

Three Against the Pacific

One of the most gripping and in some ways the most inspiring story the war has produced thus far is contained in THE RAFT, by Robert Trumbull. (New York: Henry Holt. $2.50.) Written by the city editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, it is a fuller account than was given us by the newspapers and magazines of the 34 days that three United States fliers spent on a tiny rubber raft after their plane was lost in the Pacific.

Recalling that Captain Bligh of Bounty fame had a 28-foot boat, considerable food and drink, plus a quadrant, a compass and canvas, Trumbull points out that Chief Petty Officer Dixon and Seamen Pastula and Aldrich had but an eight-foot raft, a pocketknife, a pair of pliers, a useless automatic pistol, a length of line.

However, above these, they had hope and confidence and good cheer born, as they later emphasized, of prayer. So they drew water from the skies, and food from the waters, albeit not very much; and they actually navigated their frail craft across 1,000 miles of the Pacific, landing on a friendly island.

Pilot Dixon is proud, and has every right to be, of his feat in sailing the raft with a sea anchor and two paddles made from shoes, rather than let it merely drift in the Pacific currents. Without instruments or sails, he ended the voyage only 150 miles off course, and explains this by saying that they were so anxious to make their way westward that he unconsciously fudged a little in working out his position every 24 hours.

For 34 days these men of the Navy, who Trumbull says are just like any other three American sailors from the Middle West, endured the hot sun, the rain, talked of food, joked with "deliberate idiocy," groused and complained, and held prayer meetings.

It's a great story. On the whole, it is a pleasant story, though naturally, it has its grisly moments. Vice-President Wallace put it neatly and accurately when he remarked during his "Free World Victory Speech" that it is "the story which Americans will be telling their children for generations to illustrate man's ability to master any fate."

Selection of "The Raft" as the September Book of the Month will assure a wide audience for it. R. R. M.

Our Readers Say—

Mail for United States Prisoners in Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mail for interned civilians and American prisoners of war in the Far East may now be sent from this country through the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva.

Mail will be sent prisoners through the regular postal channels only after the names appear on the official list released by the Provost Marshal General.

Letters sent to prisoners of war need no postage. Free postage will be provided by the Red Cross-sponsored Geneva Convention of 1929 and the Cairo Postal Convention of 1934. The Japanese Government will abide by the Geneva Convention.

Until more complete information is received, giving the prisoners' identifying numbers and full prison address, mail should be addressed in care of the International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland, and should read: "John Doe, Military Title and Branch of Service, formerly of Shanghai, Wake, Guam, etc., American Prisoner of Japan." The words "Prisoner of War, Postage Free" should be written in the space on the envelope usually reserved for postage stamps.

If written on standard Red Cross forms, twenty-five-word messages to residents of enemy-occupied territory may be forwarded through the International Red Cross. These forms may now be obtained at any of the 3,700 Red Cross Chapters. J. W. HULFF

Burbank, Calif.

Wants His Poll Tax Abolished

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice that a National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax has as its supporters some fine men and women from Nebraska, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York City, and elsewhere. They want to abolish a State poll tax down in Virginia, Tennessee, and four or five other States in the South. The poll tax costs about a dollar a year down there and if they don't pay their taxes they can't vote.

I wish the NCAPT would do something for us in our town, too. We have a poll tax. It costs two dollars, and it's a hardship on a lot of people. We haven't got nearly as many war plants as they have down in Alabama and Texas and Arkansas, where everybody makes a lot of money. If we don't pay our poll tax, some sheriff or constable or tax collector will come around and levy on a poor man's armchair or his radio.

It's every man's constitutional right to have an armchair and a radio, and abolition of the poll tax is a "must" for every American who wants to win this war, for the poll tax is a millstone around the neck of victory—and how is a man to know how to fight this war if he can't sit in his armchair and listen to his radio?

I wish some of those folks would come out and help us. "MAC BALLYHOOLY"

Brookline, Mass.

"Where's Yesterday's Paper?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Did you ever go back and find that interesting thing that you were going to cut out of the morning paper?—No, nor I. You have to resist that impulse till the end of the day when everyone has read it. At intervals, trying to keep your mind in high and remember, you ask casually, "Has everyone finished with the paper?" There may be a chorus of "Noes"—and that's that. Or Mother will remark, "I just want to look at the Woman's Page, Dearie." So you wait.

In the meantime, the Air Warden calls. You get so excited over what he said about so-and-so, that never again do you recall that there had been something you wanted to clip!

Two days later, it comes to you! But by that time the Boy Scouts have collected the papers! Solution. Everyone should have his own paper. . . . Yes, everyone!

Arlington, Va. LORRAINE E. BALL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Same Regard for Culture

Punctuating These Remarks

Were a grand mass-meeting called of the society I am about to describe, the chairman, who is also the president and the secretary-treasurer, would have the arduous task of calling together a crowd of one. Having done it before, though, I must say that it is not an uninteresting procedure, though somewhat discouraging.

But even though I am the sole member as well as the originator of this society, I expect that it will eventually grow into a respectable institution, for it is the Society for Doing Away With Superfluous Punctuation. Thus I shall gather together not only those to whom, despite the efforts of the schoolmarms, correspondence courses, and the Little Helpful Booklets, all punctuation remains a deep and dark mystery, but also those like myself who become irritated by the sight of too many dashes, commas, and exclamation points, with which some writers decorate their pages.

There is no intention of doing away with punctuation. All radicals harboring such ideas, even Gertrude Stein and e.e.cummings, will be absolutely barred from membership in the society. Our aim will be discrimination and logic rather than chaos. Towards this end we shall urge the abolition of all marks not needed for the elucidation of what is written. By a conservative estimate this would do away with about half of the punctuation marks now used.

* * *

My society will be composed mainly of readers, for it is the readers who suffer most. A writer can insert all the doo-dads he likes without any ill-effect to himself. A typesetter might quite conceivably enjoy putting them in, for the change that is reputedly as good as a rest. It is only the reader who, having been jolted by one stop after another, and having hurdled countless exclamation points and crawled precariously along numerous dashes, will join my society to add his injured voice to the growing protest against punctuation pests.

The first of these pests is the comma-inserter. She puts in a comma every time she pauses for breath. Now we admit the comma is the most useful of all our punctuation marks. Properly used it helps to marshal our thoughts into intelligent order. We cannot do without it, but at the same time we can have too much of it. I remember a story of schoolboy days that is apropos.

The inspector was giving a talk in class that would tend to indicate that he was a radical who wanted to abolish punctuation altogether. The teacher, after a while, wrote on the board: The inspector says the teacher is a fool. She drew his attention to this, but just as he was about to protest that nothing was further from his mind, she added two commas, making the sentence read instead: The inspector, says the teacher, is a fool.

* * *

The next on our list of nuisances is the excited exclaimer who puts three or four exclamation marks at the end of every other sentence. This person can be classed along with the slapper-on-the-back, the hearty-hand-wringer, the hailer-across-the-street, and the loud-greeter-on-streetcars. Our society can find little enough use for even one exclamation point. We consider the ordinary use of this mark as an insult to the intelligence of the reader, assuming that he cannot fathom the meaning of common words unless they are specially marked.

Quotation marks are another objective. But first of all we must get after the inveterate dasher. She uses the dash not only in place of the full stop, but also where no stop is needed. Among literary people the dash is resorted to for the sake of a theatrical effect that might very well be dispensed with. We admit that there are some rare uses for the dash, but what we object to are its abuses rather than its uses.

Then there is the apostrophe. This is a useless survival that serves no purpose in our language. Our aim is to wholly eliminate it. Proper names such as O'Connor, D'Arcy, O'Rourke, and the like, could just as easily be written without it. The owners of them might object, but the members of the S. D. A. W. S. P. will stick to their guns and refuse to give a single apostrophe. Also, words where a letter has been left out such as won't, couldn't, and the like, could very well be written wont, couldnt, and so on. After all, if you insist on leaving out letters you should be equally willing to cover up all traces.

Ah, but some will say, what shall we do about the possessive case? That also comes under the heading of letters left out, only in this case there is no intention of ever restoring them again so the best thing to do would be to forget them altogether. Originally the possessive case was marked by the possessive pronoun. The man his dog, was eventually shortened to The man's dog, the apostrophe taking the place of the omitted letters. People still put it in to show that they have heard of the convention about it being necessary, though most people who use it have no idea what started it. We are sure we could write The mans dog without any fear of being misunderstood.

* * *

Another abuse of punctuation that we shall condemn is the meaningless signs and marks that clutter up our letters and envelopes. When writing an address, for instance, why do so many people consider it necessary to put in so many stops and commas, even using both together? Consider this:

Mr John Doe
133 Milligan st
Kililloo

That is just as clear as if I had shoved in the three full stops and two commas that my old school teacher would have insisted upon. (Some people would even insert a third comma, after 133.) Also it is much more economical. The amount of wear and tear that punctuation imposes upon a typewriter is unbelievable. And this is important in these days when we can get no more typewriters.

In case we meet with opposition from the conventional, who will criticize us for trying to tamper with something ancient, and therefore reverend, we shall point to the fact that originally people wrote their words alltogetherlikethiswithoutseparationofanykindexceptwhentheycametotheendofaline. With the separation of the words for the sake of clearness there soon came other aids for the reader, telling him when to pause and when to stop, telling him even whether he was reading a question, an exclamation, or a mere statement of fact, until good old Ben Jonson considered it necessary to exclaim: What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like.

I trust we shall not be considered unconventional for repeating what was said three and a half centuries ago.

MARCUS VAN STEEN

The Wide Horizon

The Army Camp Chapels

By Kate Archibald

Little chapels in camps of the United States Army, their tiny steeples pointing to the blue sky, are conspicuous among the horizontal barracks and headquarters about them. Who uses them and how frequently? Are they a pious gesture only or have they a vital part in the big thing that is going on?

These questions were asked at a large Pacific Northwest fort where, beside the big post chapel, there are eighteen chapels for the two divisions on the reservation. They were asked at smaller forts, some with only one chapel. They were asked of one returned from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, where the farthest west of them all points skyward.

The chapels provided for United States trainee and soldier enable most men to worship in their own way. At the larger fort the several chapels are provided—Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter-Day Saints, Presbyterian, Jewish, Christian Science, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist. Where only one chapel is provided, services are divided among Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews. Indeed, the chapels are most adaptable.

I asked a young chap from Michigan who played the electric organ, "What are the favorite hymns? Is 'Onward Christian Soldiers' one?"

"Not particularly," was the answer. "One of their favorites is 'Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me.' Two others are, 'I Need Thee Every Hour' and 'He Leadeth Me.'"

* * *

How well do soldiers attend church? A little better, per capita, according to a much-quoted estimate, than citizens on the outside. A group of young men who were interviewed insisted that they are no different in church interest from civilians, that Army life made no difference either way. Any increase in attendance they attributed to the general turning to religion everywhere.

The word of several chaplains, however, bears out the point that church attendance in the Army is greatly increased in times of emergency, proof of which was evident in the augmented attendance on the Sunday following Pearl Harbor.

The boy brought up in church or Sunday School who is away from home and "on his own" as never before in spite of the regimentation of Army life, is quite apt to turn toward the little chapel. One Camp Welfare Worker said that mothers would be happy to know how many who had lapsed from church attendance, return when responsibility is theirs alone.

* * *

And many mothers do know it. One of them tells of her son of whom she had rather despaired as indifferent to the spiritual influence of home and church, who, subjected to severe conditions as a trainee in Alaska, turned voluntarily to the nearest church and to those interested in his spiritual welfare. She said, "I have never been so close to my boy, never have known him so well, as I have in his letters from camp in Alaska."

One point upon which mothers are more concerned than almost any other is that their boys shall not "get to drinking." An officer speaking to a civic body stated that 15 per cent of the men in service could not be budged from their early training in morality, that another 15 per cent had acquired habits before entering the Army that it was not easy to change, but that the remaining 70 per cent were amenable to community environment.

It is in the great middle zone that the energies of moral and religious leaders are largely directed. In this group is found many a mother's son who never goes near the little chapels and yet who is walking a clean, upright way. Right there is the opportunity for faith. As one mother said, "We plant a garden seed and have faith that it will grow; why not have as much faith in the thought we have planted in the minds of our sons?"

Soldiers are not often articulate about spiritual matters. But proof of what they think is found in the demand for Bibles.

A volunteer worker in a civilian defense headquarters when asked what books service men preferred named some of them and then said, "And believe it or not, the Bible is in great demand. They can get the little pocket editions at camp but they want a regular-sized Bible to read. And the King James version, too!"

No one can estimate just how much good the little chapels, sprinkled among the cantonments of the Army, are accomplishing. Just their quiet presence there is something. They are bigger than even the Army can explain, connected somehow with the big thing that is taking place. They stand for what is being defended in this war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.